

Victoria Daily Times.

Vol. 26.

VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1897.

No. 47.

THIS NEW LOT IS

Gold Goods

Some of our Fall and
Xmas Stock Just In.

GOLD NECKLETS AND PRETTY PENDANTS—Just the thing for the Fall.
GOLD CHAINS AND BRACELETS—All Kinds, Shapes, Qualities and Prices.
GOLD LOZANETTES CHAINS—Cheap and Pretty.
BROOCHES, PENDANTS AND RINGS—A lovely assortment.

COME AND SEE THEM. EVERYTHING GUARANTEED.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. THE JEWELLERS,
47 GOVERNMENT ST.

J. Hutchison & Co.'s Advertisement.

Our Autumnal Announcement of Low-Priced Interest.

Amongst the Latest Arrivals for Fall and Early
Winter Selling may be found:

42-inch Mixed Color Cheviots, 25c per yd.
44-inch Fancy Tweeds, 35c, and 50c per yd.
Best Quality Lined Kid Gloves, Fur Tops 90c.
New Wool Crochet Skirts, 60c, 75c, and \$1.00.
\$1.00 per pair buys Reindeer Blankets, white or grey, large size.
Heavy Cashmere Hose, for Ladies, 25c.
Best Kid Gloves in the City at \$1.00.
New Winter Fabric Gloves, per pair, 25c.
Child's Wool Calters, from 25c.
Wool Boots and Mitts from 15c.
Good Rain Umbrellas at \$1.00.

The Westside.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

Can You Write



A letter to your home paper all about
Victoria and Klondike? That is what you
all want to do after you have looked at
our Stock and Prices.

Dairy Butter 20c
Creamery Butter 25c
Cowichan Butter 30c
Tamales in tin 20c
Lunch Sausage 15c
Aunt Jemima Pancake Meal . . . 20c

BOILED CIDER, APPLES AND CANDIED
PEEL FOR YOUR MINGE MEAT.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

WM. STEWART, THE LEADING COSTUMER

AN INVITATION

The Ladies of Victoria are invited to visit our New Dressmaking
Parlors, 62 Fort Street, to examine our work and see the latest
styles in Fashions and Dress Goods. It will well repay any
lady who is contemplating a new Fall Costume to give us a call.
Our specialties are:

BALL, EVENING AND DINNER COSTUMES,
FANCY DRESSES AND SILK WAISTS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.

NOTE THE ADDRESS! NO. 62 FORT STREET,
NEXT TO CAMPBELL'S DRUG STORE.

84 Cases of New Goods received
within the last 10 days. The
various articles contained in
them are too numerous to men-
tion. Call and see for yourself.

T.N. Hibben & Co.

Use The Times Want Column

If You Want Your Wants Supplied.

Don't Worry

You have hunted high and low, you say, to get a pound of tea the same as you used
to drink years ago. You would give a dollar a pound. There's no need.

TAMILKANDE TEA

Your Grocer Has It.
In Lead Packets.

Blue Label . . . 60c
White Label . . . 50c
Red Label . . . 40c

SIMON LEISER & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED—Partner, either lady or gentleman, with \$1,000, to go to Klondike to run restaurant. Address P. O. Times office. oct30-2t

MALE TEACHER WANTED for the public school, Venetian Bay, Salt Spring Island. Duties to commence December 1st, 1897. Apply to T. W. Mount, Sec. of School Board, Salt Spring Island, B.C.

NOTICE—This is to certify that I, W. F. Foss, am responsible for all debts contracted for me by Leslie F. Leffman, of H. M. Pleasant. (Signed) W. F. FOSSE, LEFFMAN.

A SOCIAL DANCE will be given in aid of Old Ladies' Home, Nov. 9th, in Odd Fellows' Hall, under the auspices of the Sisters of Rebekah. Tickets 75 cents a couple. oct30-2t

A GREAT OFFER—The Columbia Encyclopedia, bound in extra cloth, 72 vols., or 800 pages each, can be secured for \$1 per volume, payable in monthly installments, by applying to the editor of the Times. The publishers, Funk & Wagnall Co., ask for orders in advance of publication, hence the extremely low price at which the work is offered.

Municipal Notice.

As the 31st day of October falls on Sunday, the last day for paying taxes to receive the abatement of one-sixth will be the first day of November; therefore Monday next will POSITIVELY BE THE LAST DAY.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

The Ladies of St. Andrew's R.C. Cathedral
WILL HOLD THEIR

Annual Bazaar

of Fancy Work and Plain Sewing

AT INSTITUTE HALL, NOVEMBER 3

Hot Dinner from 12 to 2, and Concert in the evening; 25 cents. Admission in afternoon free. oct30-2t

WM. T. HARDAKER, AUCTIONEER.

AUCTION

I am instructed by Mrs. O'Connor to sell the

FURNITURE OF A 2-STORY RESIDENCE

21 RAE ST. NEAR DOUGLAS.

On Tuesday, November 2nd, at 2 o'clock.

Comprising: W. W. Parker Suite (in all, 10 pieces), Centre and Occ. Tables, Oak Sideboard, Fire Table and Chairs, Cupboard (with glass front), Ash and other Bed Sets, Spring Mattresses, Toilet Sets, Dining Room and Hall Hanging Lamps, Oil Paintings and Vases, Lace Curtains, Blinds, Stair and Room Carpets, Crockery, Glassware, Agateware, No. 9 Cook Stove, Utensils, Plants, Etc. W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

ATHLETE . . . CIGARETTES SWEET . . . CIGARETTES CAPORAL . . . CIGARETTES

Per Package 10c.

AT
H. L. SALMON'S

THE LEADING TOBACCONIST,
SALMON BLOCK.

High Life Cigarettes

Are in Quality and Price Without
Exception the Very Best Made.

AT H. L. SALMON'S.

GOSSIP OF LONDON FROM THE CAPITAL

Fine Weather Prevails on the Continent—Mourning for the Duchess of Teck.

An Extraordinary Wave of Patriotism Produced by the Harpic Charge of Gordon Highlanders.

London, Oct. 30.—The weather here and in the continent continues almost like summer, but London on Thursday was visited by a regular mid-winter fog lasting nearly twenty-four hours. Traffic was greatly delayed thereby and numerous accidents are reported.

Owing to the death at Richmond on Wednesday last of the Duchess of Teck all great social arrangements have been cancelled and court and general mourning will be ordered.

The story of the charge of the Gordon Highlanders across the fire zone at the storming of Dargal, which has come in bit by bit from India, reports many instances of great personal heroism and has produced an extraordinary wave of patriotism throughout Great Britain. At the theatres and music halls everything which can possibly be construed into an allusion to the bravery of the dash of the Highlanders is rapturously applauded.

The Cear and Cearina yesterday concluded their visit to the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse at Darmstadt. While there his Russian majesty strolled about the streets and forests, but two Russian police agents always kept him in sight.

The Imperial party visited the theatre at Darmstadt almost nightly, and, incidentally, in the middle of the first act, the gas, except one light on the stage, was turned down to the lowest point in order that the Imperial party might be able to seat themselves unobserved.

The German post office is experimenting with an invention of an electric type-writing apparatus, which, at a cost of \$125, can be connected with a telegraph wire and the messages which are typed off the keyboard at one end are reproduced at the other.

A curious echo of the famous telegram of Emperor William of Germany to President Kruger, of the South African Republic, after the capture of Dr. Jameson and his followers, was heard in the courts on Wednesday last, when a German attributed his bankruptcy to the decrease of business owing to the prejudice which this telegraphic message of sympathy with the Transvaal had created in London against Germans in general.

A paragraph appears in the papers this week calling attention to the neglect of Thackeray's grave in Kensal Green cemetery. It is overrun with ivy, which obscures the inscription.

Sir Charles Dilke, the well known Liberal member of parliament for the Forest of Dean division of Gloucestershire, addressing a big meeting at Newcastle this week, said he had hitherto never believed the embittered feeling existed here between capital and labor as it does in America. "But," he added, "recent events show an uprising of the bad American spirit here, particularly in the shipbuilding and engineering trades."

THE DEATH OF GEORGE.
London Papers Full of Sympathetic Comments on the Event.

London, Oct. 30.—Commenting on the death of Henry George, the Chronicle says: "The news of the death of Henry George came with great sadness to millions throughout the civilized world. He died in harness, the victim of a Herculean effort to raise New York from the slough of corruption and misrule. He could himself have hardly chosen a better death."

The Daily Mail thinks the nomination of the late Henry George's son will be "quickly repented."

The afternoon papers to-day publish further sympathetic comments on the death of Henry George similar to the references made by the morning papers to the deceased philosopher and political economist. Columns of stories about the dead man and incidents of his career are printed by the afternoon papers.

New York, Oct. 30.—The World fund for a monument to Henry George reached \$1,150 within ten hours after his death was generally known.

CANADIAN BRIEFS.
Hon. H. R. Emerson, Premier of New Brunswick.

Halifax, Oct. 30.—The results of the general election of members of the Newfoundland assembly indicate that the Whiteway government have a much reduced majority in the new assembly.

Fredericton, N.B., Oct. 30.—Hon. H. R. Emerson is premier of New Brunswick, a reconstruction of the local government having been effected on account of the ill-health of Hon. James Mitchell, who was compelled to resign the premiership.

Toronto, Oct. 30.—At an early hour this morning the coroner's jury found that Mrs. Jane Thomas came to her death by blood-poisoning caused by an abortion, to which Dr. Beatty was a party. This is in connection with the charge of murder against Dr. Beatty, an old practitioner in this city.

Halifax, Oct. 30.—Bert Leedham, aged 16, son of Frederick Leedham, foreman of the Withrow mines at South Unalaska, met a horrible death yesterday. His clothing caught in the machinery and he was drawn in and instantly killed.

—Ladies' tailor made wraps and costumes at George R. Jackson's.

The Contract for the Carrying of the British Mail Awarded to the Beaver Line.

Two Honorary Lieut.-Colonels Appointed—Another Mining Co. Applies for Incorporation

Ottawa, Oct. 30.—The contract for carrying the British mail to the north was settled. It was up at the cabinet meeting yesterday, and the government will accept the offer of the Beaver Steamship Line, which is to run a weekly service from St. John, N.B., to Liverpool, making Halifax a port of call. This will comply with the terms asked for by the government, the terms of the company being a Canadian port.

The Beaver Line will, of course, get the full subsidy which the Dominion and Allan lines lose in refusing to make their terminus at a Canadian port.

Two honorary lieutenant-colonels are appointed. One is Sir George Kirkpatrick, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; and the other Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, M.P., St. John.

The government has decided to rebuild the public buildings at Windsor, Nova Scotia, destroyed by the recent fire there.

James Todd, assistant inspector of weights and measures, Toronto division, has been retired on account of political partisanship.

The Canadian Trading and Mining Company are applying for incorporation. They intend doing business in the Yukon, Rossland and Lake Superior districts. The applicants are: Wm. Clark, accountant; Wm. Arthur Cooper, superintendent; Oliver George Becht, insurance manager; Frederick William Powell, accountant; James Thomas Burgess, bookkeeper; all of Montreal, who are to be the provisional directors of the company.

An application will be made at the next session of parliament for an act to incorporate a company to construct a railway from Rossland, B. C., to a point near Arrow Lake, thence to a point near Okanagan Lake, thence to the city of Vancouver. Also to construct and maintain French dikes, with power to acquire any railway companies chartered by the province of British Columbia.

Parliament has been formally prorogued to 14th of December next.

The Governor-General and the Comptroller of Aberdeen have completed their tour in the Maritime Provinces, and are expected here this afternoon.

The classification of grain grown west of Lake Superior has been amended by the addition of the following new grade: "Extra Manitoba hard" shall consist of wheat grown wholly in Manitoba or the Territories; shall weigh not less than 62 pounds per bush; shall be plump, sound and well cleaned, and shall contain not less than 85 per cent. of hard red soft wheat. A sample selected by the standard board as a commercial grade is established as a legal official grade for "Extra Manitoba hard."

Reservation has been made of a number of suitable sites in the Northwest Territory for ponds, basins and reservoirs for water storage, with the object of keeping them for irrigation purposes. Irrigation licenses may now be filed at Calgary instead of sending same on to Ottawa.

Collingwood Schrieber, chief engineer of railways and canals, yesterday investigated the break on the Soulaines canal and found that the bottom of the prism, which is a strange kind of clay, had forced itself up. A solid concrete abutment, weighing 2,500 tons, was lying on its side in the bottom of the canal, where it had been broken off clean by the upward pressure. The fault does not lie with the work, which is well executed, and the occurrence is almost without precedent in engineering records.

GRENIER TO BE RELEASED.

Libeller of Mr. Tarte Not to Remain in Prison Long.

Montreal, Oct. 30.—W. A. Grenier, who is in Montreal jail for libelling Hon. Mr. Tarte, will probably be released in a few days. It is known that Mr. Tarte is in favor of this action. His release will not be hard to obtain after Mr. Tarte signs the petition to the minister of justice. There will likely be some word of release received tomorrow, but in any case it will be seven or eight days before the publisher of Libre Parole will be out. It is said Grenier is not enjoying good health. A formal application for pardon has been filed, and it is said that Hon. Mr. Tarte has signed it.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Scranton, Pa., Oct. 30.—The bodies of five of the eight men imprisoned in the Van Storch mine last night have been taken out. Three others escaped with their lives.

New York, Oct. 30.—Sir Julian Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, arrived on the steamer St. Louis this morning.

Six volumes of hitherto unpublished works of Rouget De L'Isle are soon to see the light in Paris. The librettist declares this attempt to give his own productions on the "Marseillaise," saying that but for that one revolutionary song Rouget De L'Isle's writings are of "the most affecting mediocrity."

TUPPER'S MEETING.

The Conservative Leader Well Received by His Supporters in Victoria.

Tells of the Part He Has Taken in the Political History of Canada.

Does Not Like the Speeches Which Sir Wilfrid Laurier Delivered in London.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., leader of Her Majesty's loyal opposition in the house of commons, received a cordial reception at a public meeting last evening. The theatre was comfortably filled and the meeting was a very quiet one, there not being a single interruption during the hour and a half which the veteran politician occupied in delivering his address. The audience was highly interested, who seemingly took great interest in the issues discussed.

Mr. H. Dallas Hollick, Q.C., M.P., occupied the chair, and on the platform were Hon. Senator Macdonald, Thomas Barry, M.P.; Hon. J. H. Turner, premier of British Columbia; Hon. Col. Baker, provincial secretary; Hon. J. H. McMillan; Charles H. Leggett, editor of the Colonist; E. J. Cawston, V. O'Leary, J. D. A. Robertson, A. Stewart Potts, E. Ross, Geo. Deane, Beaumont Borge, George Symes, W. C. Nicol, J. S. Wigglesworth, J. A. Macdonald, Dr. Mannington, Capt. Richardson, J. H. Kerr and A. E. McPhillips.

In introducing the Conservative leader the chairman referred to Sir Charles's effort to bring about confederation and his (the chairman's) father's work in the same behalf in British Columbia. He brought to the attention of the honorable gentlemen the sealing question, of such vital importance to Victoria. It was evident, he said, that the United States, Japan and Russia had arrived at some decision to stop. If they could, pelagic sealing. There had been between 30 and 70 schooners, in which Victoria had invested three-quarters of a million dollars, engaged in the sealing industry. A very large amount was paid in wages and in outfitting these schooners. It would appear that a determined attempt was being made to prevent sealers from earning an honest living and the owners from engaging in a legitimate enterprise. He was sure Sir Charles would do all in his power to protect Canadian sealers from this unwarranted wrong, which would be perpetuated if they were prevented from continuing their pursuit.

After explaining that his visit to British Columbia was a business, not a political one, Sir Charles mentioned the fact that after the defeat of his party at the polls in June, 1891, he felt it his duty to tender his resignation as leader of the party. He was, however, urged to continue in the leadership and had accepted. Had he thought that the acceptance of that position would have interfered with his continuing in business enterprises, he must have been compelled to decline the high honor. When he accepted the premiership of the Dominion he resigned his connection with all public enterprises, feeling that a man holding that high office should be unencumbered. After his resignation of the premiership he again took up business and succeeded in forming two companies, one to operate in British Columbia and the other in the Canadian Yukon. Since confederation he had always been considered one of the most sanguine men as to the future of the west. After spending a month in the province he had come to the conclusion that he had considerably underestimated the wealth of this country in minerals, fish and other products.

The sealing question was of the greatest possible importance. A greater indignity was never offered a nation than when the United States dared to lay a hand on those British vessels. Great Britain had always been very tender in respect to having trouble with the United States for many reasons, the first of which was that the Americans were one of the great English speaking nations. Then there was the relationship existing between the two peoples. That was the only reason why Great Britain had tolerated the indignity offered her by the seizure of the Canadian schooners. The Paris tribunal had decided every point of international law in favor of the British contention. The Americans admitted defeat. Mr. Foster stating upon return to Washington that all the points were decided against them, but they had succeeded in putting a stop to pelagic sealing. A year later they found that they had not stopped it and then asked for another conference. Great Britain, in the largeness of her heart, agreed to a conference of experts, but refused to reopen the case until the end of the five years for which the Paris regulations were adopted. Still not satisfied, the United States wanted to include Russia and Japan in that conference of experts. Great Britain would not accede to that request, and the conference was not held. The United States would not be satisfied until they had stopped pelagic sealing and had the fur seal trade all to themselves. The government of Canada had taken a firm stand in this matter, the present administration being as anxious as every predecessor to protect the Canadian sealers. As long as they adopted such a policy they would have the support of the opposition. (Applause.)

The first time he had had the honor of addressing a Victoria audience was in 1881, when as minister of railways he came west to urge on the people the importance of the construction of the overland railway which the government had undertaken. They had to fight a hard battle in parliament to carry the bill, but they had succeeded and every British subject must feel a thrill of pleasure when he realizes what Canada has accomplished.

At the jubilee celebration Canada was represented by a gentleman of great eloquence and great personal attraction, but in all his speeches he made no reference to the great undertaking which made a nation of Canada.

Hon. J. H. Turner—Hear! hear! Sir Charles said that on the occasion of his visit to Washington to discuss with Mr. Bayard, then secretary of state, the relations between Canada and the United States, Mr. Bayard remarked that he recognized that the confederation of the provinces and the construction of the C.P.R. had made a nation of Canada. When the Union Pacific was built the Americans held it up as a great work. They had a population of forty millions. Canada, with a population of five millions, accomplished a much greater work. Yet the premier had nothing to say in London of this gigantic work or the confederation of the provinces. The C.P.R. had opened up a great country, British Columbia, from the United States to Alaska, which in minerals, which were making the province the centre of attraction for the mining and commercial world. British Columbia would become the most important and wealthiest of the provinces and the greatest mining centre in the world.

The present government, the speaker contended, had had great luck. They came into power just before the jubilee, which gave them a great advantage, and the mineral discoveries have been made during the last days of their administration. No one would claim that the Liberals made the jubilee or that they may be said to be the authors of the good crops. The Conservatives had carried Canada over a time of great depression, under which every country suffered.

Sir Charles referred to the laureates of Victoria in very complimentary terms and spoke of the progress that had been made since his last visit in 1881. This progress, he said, being made in the time of depression, what must be the progress in the next half dozen years of good times.

Preferential trade was the next question touched upon, the speaker explaining what it really meant. Great Britain was the only country into which the products of other countries were admitted on the same terms as the products of the colonies. Germany and France gave a preference to the products of their colonies, just the same as the products of foreign countries. What the advocates of preferential trade wanted was better terms for the products of the colonies than are given to the products of other countries. Parliament passed a resolution offering to give a preference to the products of the empire to the products of the colonies. A great Britain if the products of Canada were given a preference in Great Britain. Upon his return from London he delivered an address before the Montreal board of trade on this question. The Globe took the matter up and said it was useless to discuss it, as all in Canada were of the same opinion. London, the Globe said, was the proper place to agitate for it. His answer was that that was also his opinion, but the object of the speech was to get the boards of trade to send delegates to the Congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire to advocate preferential trade. Before the elections Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he was in favor of preferential trade and if elected would send a commissioner to London to negotiate with Lord Salisbury for it. He has not carried out that promise, and in fact actually refused an offer of preferential trade made to the premiers at Liverpool by the Duke of Devonshire. His reason, he said, was that he did not believe the government of Great Britain would tax the necessities of the people, which would be done if preferential trade was adopted. The speaker called his return to Canada attacked upon his return to this question. Sir Wilfrid's answer was that the first thing to do was to secure the denunciation of the treaties; if they asked for too much at once they would get nothing.

Another point on which he took issue with Sir Wilfrid was his declaration that the ambition of his life was to see Canada represented in the parliament of Great Britain. Sir Charles declared that Lord Rosebery had stated that after years of examination he had come to the conclusion that a parliamentary federation was impracticable. Canada already has a parliamentary federation in Canada. Was there a man who was willing to abandon self-government and hand over to a parliament composed of delegates from all over the world the power to levy taxes and spend the money.

The speaker challenged the statement that Canada had secured the denunciation of the Belgian and German treaties. Canada had been trying to have that done for years, but had not succeeded until all the premiers urged it.

Sir Charles launched into a general denunciation of the Liberal government. They were "not statesmen; were utterly incompetent; were guilty of crass ignorance; or were dishonest; had misled and deceived the press and the people of England; and "trampled under their feet promises they made when in opposition." He asserted that the tariff was now higher than ever before and the trade with Great Britain had fallen off. Sir Charles prophesied the defeat of the Liberal government at the first election, holding that they would not last as long as did the Mackenzie government. The defeat of the Conservatives had been caused through their being rent in twain by a question that should never have been introduced in Dominion politics.

Despite this Conservative candidate had received 10,000 more votes than had the Liberals. He charged the government with having introduced the spoils system in Canada, "a system which Sir John Macdonald so strongly resisted," and wound up with a few complimentary remarks about himself.

Sonator Macdonald moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the speaker. The motion was seconded by Mr. McPhillips, who referred to the coming to Victoria of Tupper the premier, and it was carried unanimously.

Sir Charles replied briefly, saying that the opinions he had formed of Victoria had, no doubt, infected his son and he had decided to come here to spend the rest of his days.

Somebody proposed "three cheers for Laurier" and the rafters rang. Then the chairmen was reminded that he had forgotten something and he proposed "three cheers for Sir Charles," which were given as the crowd was leaving the theatre.

Communications.

"THE LIGHT OF IRAN."

To the Editor:—In the letter appearing under the above caption in your issue of Thursday, the sentence, "Firstly, Zoroastrianism is probably the most ancient extant system," should have said, "Firstly, Zoroastrianism is probably the most ancient extant system."

In the editorial utterance of the Colonist that Zoroastrianism is the deity are far more exalted than the Jews, so to speak, is a very curious statement. It is not intended to advance the assertion that Zoroastrianism as a religion was far more exalted than the theology which some of the Jews taught, preached and died for in the third century, and which system of theology is now designated Christianity? If the Colonist did not intend to imply that Zoroastrianism was more exalted than the teachings of Jesus and Paul and the other Jews, whose religious doctrines are recorded in the New Testament, perhaps it was intended to refer to that other great work of the Jews, the Talmud. The Talmud is a polyglot composition, being written in Hebrew, Aramaic, Syriac, Chaldean, Greek and Latin, and contains the opinions of 2,300 different Jewish contributors on religion, ethics and every department of the then sciences and art. It has been styled an "old curiosity shop," and an "old curiosity shop" containing a collection of the mental and spiritual experiences of the Jewish people for nearly two thousand years, a vast ocean of thought, and through-out, it is a record of the Jewish people's moral principles and world-benefiting influences. In the first half of the last century the Talmud was burnt on its different occasions, not in single copies but in cart loads. Pope Honorius IV wrote to the Archbishop of Canterbury and advised him to see to it that the books were not read by anybody, since all evil flowed out of them. It is significant that the Talmud was first printed in 1520 A.D. The same year that Luther defied the Pope's bull, and was burnt at the stake. A bitter discussion concerning it was had between the apostate Jew Johann Pfefferkorn and Reuchlin. In "Illustration of one of the greatest truths of Judaism, the Fatherhood of God, one among the great truths of the Jewish religion, may be many legends accredited to the Jews. For instance: "When the Egyptians were pursuing Israel were drowning in the Red Sea the angels prepared to chant a hymn of glory to God, but the Lord of the Universe rebuked them and said, 'My children are perishing in the sea, would you chant me a hymn?' Could anything be broader than this parable concerning the Egyptians, Israel's deadliest foe. Here are a few maxims from the book that the Jew has contrived to save for the world, in spite of the persecution of so-called Christian countries for nineteen centuries: "Truth is the attribute of God." "The ultimate end of this law is to unite all men in love." "If a wrong be done to thee, let not the thought of it accompany thee to bed." "Never seek honor by the dishonor of another." "Cast no stone in the well from which thou has drunk water." "Love those who correct thee more than those who flatter thee." "The best teacher is the heart; the best teacher is time; the best book is the world; the best friend is God." The Talmud has been well termed a gold mine of literature, philosophy and religion. Let the Talmud give its own answer to the Colonist's belief that the Zoroastrian God is more exalted than the Jewish God. Here is a fable from its pages telling the story of a life Emperor who called the Hebrews atheists because they possessed no visible representation of God: "Show me thy God," said the Emperor to Rabbi Joshua. "Meet me to-morrow at noon on the plains," answered the Rabbi, "and I will strive to grant thy request." Next day at noon they met, and the Rabbi asked the Emperor to look at the sun that was shining with blinding force. Shading his eyes with his hands, the Emperor expressed his inability to do as bidden. "Then," said the Rabbi, "if thou canst not gaze on the sun, which is but one of His works, would thou see the God of whom it is said, the whole earth is filled with His glory?"

It may be assumed, then, that the Colonist did not mean to reflect on the puny monism of Hillel, Gamaliel, Maimonides, Spinoza, Mendelssohn and the countless Jewish lights that shone in Alexandria's halls of learning, and afterwards in all the epochs of the countries of Europe from the first century up to the present time. Let Christians add their testimony to what the Jew has done for monism. This is what Rev. Dr. Cathrop of New York said to Robert Ingersoll: "Your fathers and mine drank wine from the skulls of their enemies. What say you to that?" The Jew? "What did the late Bishop Brooks say? 'The student of history knows very well that there are certain ages and races which more than others seem to have got down to the fundamental facts to be living by the elemental and eternal forces, and races which are always speaking with God. So we all feel about the Jew. He is even as a river flowing through a waste desert. Where he has been, there vegetation has appeared, and on his furrowed breast, the happiness of nations has been born.'"

What does Ernest Renan say? "The glory of Christianity is the glory of Judaism. Yes, the world has become Jewish, in following the law of kindness and humanity preached by the disciples of Jesus. And Judaism, which has done so much in the past, is destined to do so much in the future for the cause of liberty and the modern spirit. The enemies of Judaism are the enemies of the modern spirit. The creators of the liberal dogma in religion are the ancient prophets, the Jewish school in Alexandria, and the first Christians who followed the Jewish prophets. These are the founders of the spirit of justice in the world. For these modern ideas the Jews worked and suffered; Christianity at its origin is no other than Judaism with its fertile principles of life-giving and charity, with its absolute faith in the future of humanity, with that joy of heart which Judaism has always held the secret." It is to be presumed that the great French savant, Ernest Renan, knew as much concerning the Parsee translation of his contemporary, Augustin Duperron, as the learned editor of the Colonist.

AN IRISH LOVE SONG.
In the years about twenty
(When kisses are plenty)
The love of an Irish lass fell to my fate—
So winsome and slightly,
So mazy and sprightly,
The priest was a prophet that christened
her Kate.

Soft gray of the dawning,
Bright blue of the morning,
The sweet of her eye there was nothing to
match
A nose like a fairy's,
A cheek like a cherry's,
And a smile—well, her smile was like
nothing but Kate.

To see her was passion,
To love her was fashion;
What wonder, for many a man
waited
And, daring to love her,
I soon did discover
A Katharine masking in mischievous Kate.

No Kary unruly,
But Katharine, truly,
Fond, serious, patient, and even sedate;
With a glow in her gladness
That banishes sadness—
Yet stay! Should I credit the sunshine to
Kate?

Love cannot outlive it,
Wealth cannot o'ergive it—
That saucy surrender she made at the gate.
O Time, be but human,
Spare the girl in love woman,
You gave me my Katharine—leave me my
Kate!

—Robert Underwood Johnson in the November Century.

The tunnels of the world are estimated to number about 1,142, with a total length of 314 miles. There are about 1,000 railroad tunnels, 12 subaqueous tunnels, 30 canal tunnels and 40 cut tunnels, with aggregate lengths of about 350 miles.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION FOR 1898.
The following persons are entitled to vote, viz:
FOR MAYOR:
Any person qualified to vote for Aldermen is entitled to vote for Mayor.

FOR ALDERMEN:
The following persons are entitled to vote in any ward in which they may be registered as ratepayers, that is to say:
Any male or female, being a British subject, of the full age of twenty-one years and—
(a) Who is the assessed owner of lands or of improvements or the assessed occupier of land situate within the municipality; or
(b) Who is a resident of and carries on business and is the holder of a trades license in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than \$5 and who has paid on or before the 1st day of November, 1897, the full license fee therefor; or
(c) Who is a householder within the municipality. A "householder" is defined as a person who holds and occupies a messuage, dwelling or tenement, or any part of a messuage, dwelling or tenement within a municipality, paying therefor a rental or rent value of not less than sixty dollars per annum.

Householders must have paid all municipal rates, taxes and license fees (exclusive of water rate or water rent) on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, to entitle them to make the declaration as mentioned below, and in order to be included in the voters' list must on or before the 1st day of December, 1897, enter their names with the Assessor or Clerk of the municipality as a voter, and make and personally deliver to the Assessor or Clerk at the same time a statutory declaration as set out in section 2, subsection (2) of the "Municipal Elections Amendment Act, 1897." Forms of said declaration may be obtained at the office of Mr. W. W. Northcott, Assessor, City Hall.

No Chinese, Japanese, or Indians are entitled to vote.
By order,
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. O.
Victoria, 9th October, 1897.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co.
NOTICE.
To Prospectors, Miners and Holders of Mineral Claims on unoccupied land within the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company's land grant, FOR ONE YEAR ONLY from the date of this notice, the Railway Company will sell their rights in minerals (except coal and iron) and the surface rights of mineral claims at the price of \$5.00 per acre. Such sales will be subject to all other reservations contained in conveyances from the Company prior to this date. One-half of the purchase money to be paid ten days after recording the claim with the Government, and a duplicate of the record to be filed in the Company's Land Office, Victoria, on payment of the first instalment. The balance of the purchase money to be paid in two equal instalments, at the expiration of six and twelve months, without interest. Present holders of Mineral Claims who have not previously made other arrangements with the Company for acquiring Surface and Mineral Rights, are hereby notified to at once make the first payment on their Claims, as otherwise they will be deemed and treated as trespassers.

LEONARD H. SOLLEY,
Land Commissioner.
Victoria, B.C., June 1st, 1897.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

PUBLISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH SEC. 62, THE MUNICIPAL CLAUSES ACT 1896.

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.

Certified Correct,
J. L. RAYMOND,
Auditor.

City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.

City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.

City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.

City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.

City Hall, 7th Oct., 1897.

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Bright Babies
Bright babies are made brighter with BABY'S OWN SOAP. Its absolute purity insures a healthy skin, and its fragrance is delightful. No soap is so good for babies as BABY'S OWN SOAP. Imitations of Babound—most of them though looking like BABY'S OWN SOAP, are dangerous for use on children.

THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., Manufacturers, Montreal.

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North-West

Territory

And the Head Waters of the Yukon

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VICTORIA and VANCOUVER.

Corporation of the City of Victoria

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE NINE MONTHS ENDING 30th SEPTEMBER, 1897.

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RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURE.

The Daily Times.

Published every day except Sunday, by the

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W. TEMPLEMAN, MANAGER.

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Telephone No. 42

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All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor the Times."

THE TUPPER MEETING.

For a man of seventy-six Sir Charles Tupper displays wonderful vitality, both physically and mentally. Many men in the prime of life would consider the task of speaking to a large audience for an hour and a half a feat worthy of their best powers. More especially if they had to deliver a political address and furnish explanations and excuses for a policy that Canada has seen fit to abandon, and seems quite likely never to permit herself to relapse into again. The physical feat was admirable—a man old enough to be the grandfather of most of his hearers talking to a crowded audience in a large theatre for about an hour and a half, and sitting down apparently unexhausted at the close of his address. The mental feat was superb, even if it failed to convince. Respecting the matters upon which Sir Charles spoke there can be little to say; nothing new was to be expected and nothing new was advanced. The tolerant tone which Sir Charles saw fit to adopt in referring to Sir Wilfrid Laurier was creditable and wise. All the arguments advanced by Sir Charles against the policy and the remarks regarding the personality of Sir Wilfrid have been heard and read ad nauseam. They are the arguments of a defeated politician who can decry upon the horizon of the future not even a scintilla of hope that the theories which he champions shall ever again prove acceptable to the Canadian people. Can it be anything but gall and wormwood to him and his party to witness the tremendous impetus to Canadian life in all departments that the Liberal government has given since it took the reins of power? Previous to that auspicious event Canada was absolutely stagnant; commerce was restricted and hampered by a vexatious policy that every day more clearly proved itself inimical to the best interests of the country; agriculture, immigration, industry languished and drooped under that baneful policy of blunder. Look at Canada to-day. Never in the history of the country was there such an awakening of energy or such a desire for expansion and development of her resources. The whole country has been revived by what means it is not difficult to tell. Our relations with Great Britain were never upon so satisfactory a footing; our prospects for a better understanding with the American people never so hopeful. In brief, a government is now in power that represents in the best possible manner the true spirit of Canada; things are done now; not proposed, shuffled to a while and then dropped. An energetic, enterprising, go-ahead government has succeeded a government of politicians, who were politicians and nothing more. We believe in judging by results; the results of the recent change in government are already visible, and he will be hardly indeed who attempts to describe them as anything but thoroughly satisfactory. Everybody knows what resulted from the late government's policy; could anything be in more glaring contrast than the results of that policy and the results already achieved by the Liberal government? Sir Charles is still the genial egotist he ever was. His address vividly recalled to our recollection the amusing anecdote about Ballantyne, the celebrated Edinburgh printer, Walter Scott's friend. Asked why he had refused to publish a book which a well-known and very clever nobleman had written, Ballantyne brusquely replied: "There was capital 'I's' enough in 'a' the shop to put you back in print."

The speech of Sir Charles Tupper must have come as a great disappointment to his supporters. The cold reception of some of his points and the general lack-warmness of the meeting proved that Sir Charles has had his day, or that the audience was remarkably infected with Liberalism. Many attended, not because they were admirers of the man or his cause, but because they wished to see and hear the Conservative chief-tain who led his followers, only a few months ago, upon so disastrous a campaign. The audience, although courteous, were conscious that the speaker was a spent force in practical politics; in the words of his gifted son, a "back number."

Sir Charles endeavored to magnify the question of preferential trade, and, incidentally, himself. He also sought to belittle Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who with clearer foresight saw what this question involved. Sir Charles skillfully sought to connect the Duke of Devonshire with the question, and insinuated that the duke

was ready to adopt his (Sir Charles') views upon it. The disguise is altogether too thin. The fact is the Duke of Devonshire, Mr. Chamberlain and other prominent politicians are ready to do what able men in all the colonies are willing to do; namely, to bring about a closer union between all parts of the empire. These are questions of international importance and treaties upon commercial affairs in which the colonies are all more or less interested. An agreement that binds the colonies to do certain things in trade ought to be directly agreed to by the parties immediately interested. This is what the Duke of Devonshire pointed out and the Liberal premier heartily agreed to. But Sir Charles forgot to explain that his idea of preferential trade is to induce Great Britain to abandon her free trade policy, to tax herself heavily upon her food and raw materials for the benefit of Canada and other colonies and generally to forsake the policy which has placed her at the head of the manufacturing nations of the world and made her the artiller of financial operations. Sir Wilfrid sees that the great desideratum is to be found in adopting Great Britain's methods. Preferential trade upon the basis of a high protective tariff is a delusion; Great Britain will never consent to it. Preferential trade upon the basis of free trade is the practical goal of enlightened statesmanship. The disappointment of Sir Charles with the reciprocal proposals of the Liberals was very apparent. He would have been too glad to be able to declare that the proposals had failed and that the British people were indifferent. The undisguised enthusiasm of the mother country and the persistent and special laudation of the Canadian premier displeased him. What Sir Charles and his party had declared they were in favor of, but never attempted to execute, Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues have done to the satisfaction of Canada and Great Britain. It must be a sore trial to Sir Charles.

It is a wonder to many that the Conservative leader entirely ignored the Manitoba school question. Upon that question he had staked the fate of his government; and although Liberals believe the question is a solved problem, yet Sir Charles would not have been blamed had he resurrected it for the defence of his Victoria admirers. Perhaps he thought it unwise to "call spirits from the vasty deep."

"BRITISH COLUMBIA THE GREAT."

The Montreal Star refers appreciatively under the above heading to an article that appeared in Harper's Weekly, from which the following excerpt is taken:

"With not a thousandth part of its resources developed, its fisheries only in their infancy, the mines, forests and soil only scratched in places, its population of 120,000 confined to the coast and one river valley, the revenue returns rank British Columbia as third among the provinces of the Dominion. British Columbia is emphatically the province of the future, the country of destiny, and the most valuable possession of the British crown on this continent."

The Weekly also speaks of British Columbia as "the Key of the Pacific" and mentions the fact, not generally known, that the coast line of this province is a succession of magnificent inlets and harbors, whereas south of the Sound the United States has only one good harbor on a coast line of one thousand miles. Our position as a maritime province, facing as we do the populous Orient, is not the least of our great advantages, and rich and inexhaustible as our natural wealth undoubtedly is our commanding position on the Pacific will ultimately prove to be the most powerful factor in making us the first province in the Dominion.

Respecting the Colonist's query as to the Maybrick case, we may remark that an expression of surprise from a judge as to the jury's verdict has nothing to do with the case; his sentence, surely, is the important matter, and what that was in the Maybrick affair everyone knows. Take, for example, the famous Monson trial in Edinburgh and the world-wide expression of surprise at the verdict of the jury—but Monson went free nevertheless, thanks to the splendid legal bamboozling of his counsel, Mr. Comrie Thompson, one of the ablest advocates living. Yet who believes Monson was innocent of poor young Ham-brough's murder? And who, after examining the evidence in the Maybrick case, can doubt that she was justly treated?

A few days ago a hackman in New York City knocked down and ran over a young man who was once James J. Corbett's sparring partner. The hackman subsequently had his head unmercifully punched, although he is a notorious bruiser himself, and on being taken to court was heavily fined for the run-over. The Toronto World advises the Canadian Wheelmen's Association to secure this young man's services for a bicycle tour of Canadian cities to pound mappers into horse drivers who make it unpleasant for cyclists in the streets. Why should not all cyclists learn how to protect themselves against such oppression? A knowledge of the manly art is easily carried about.

A laughable illustration of the prevailing anglophobia in New York city was given by a speaker at one of the mayoralty campaign meetings a few nights ago. He began talking about the particular candidate in whom he was interested, when suddenly he broke off abruptly and launched out into a most violent tirade against Great Britain, speaking with great volubility for over half an hour and winding up with the declaration that "the rapacious foe of liberty and progress, Great Britain, must be licked." The comical thing is that the audience took it all quite gravely, instead of laughing the orator off the platform.

All the detectives who "worked up" the evidence in the Napanee bank robbery case recently are now accused of having laid down a theory and deliberately built up evidence to suit, without regard to facts. Strange to say, the four detectives who made themselves so conspicuous in securing evidence in the Loeber murder trial in Chicago have just been discharged for causes similar to those laid against the Napanee men. This sort of thing is enough to trouble anybody's slumbers. How many innocent men have been sent to the gallows and to prison on detective-manufactured evidence? What protection has an accused man against such dreadful power in unscrupulous hands?

One learns with amazement that the authorities of Princeton University have established for the use of the students, within college bounds, a bar at which alcoholic stimulants are sold and served. We think people of all denominations, and of no denomination, will applaud the action of the Presbyterian Assembly, in session in New York, in emphatically protesting against so dangerous an innovation. The general comment upon the extraordinary behavior of the Princeton senate will be, we fancy, "a queer kind of university faculty."

Now that Henry George is gone Boss Croker may return to Gotham without fear of arraignment for his myriad "jobs" or of going to the penitentiary, which George said "yawns for him." If Henry George had only lived to become mayor of Greater New York and to carry out his intentions to make a clean sweep of the whole detestable Tammany gang into Sing Sing, New York city would have taken the greatest step forward in her history. There is nobody left now big enough to wear George's armor or to wield his sword.

"That Yantic tub" is how the irreverent scribes of the Ontario press now describe that formidable battleship Uncle Sam is sending up to the lakes. The London, Ont., News actually suggests that the Port Stanley life-saving crew row out when the Yantic is passing and flip her over. If the Yantic had been as big as Noah's Ark and carried an argument like Gibraltar she could not have provoked more ink-spilling.

The Colonist blames the Times for being rude in denouncing Lieut. Governor Dewdney's recent undignified conduct. We feel honored to have our rudeness pointed out by so good an authority as the Colonist, but we beg to remark that when public officials err so egregiously as the governor did on Thursday the Times will always be found rude enough to protest against the outrage.

A young man undertook to count the number of times Sir Charles Tupper used the words "I" and "my" in his speech last night. He counted 651 and then gave up in despair.

TO LOCK UP B. C. To the Editor:—Something requires to be done by the government without delay to prevent the Cassiar country from being locked up by land grabbers and speculators. A large number of applications to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works are already published; and now as there is a fair prospect of a portion of the Cassiar district becoming settled, at least near the proposed railways, the Stikine river and Tealish lake, it becomes the duty of the Commissioner of Lands and Works to put down his official foot and say to those "previous" gentlemen, "You have waited for many years without making any attempt to settle in Cassiar, so now you will be obliged to wait a little longer, until trails are located and railways are surveyed." In the meantime it will be in order to place a small reserve for a short time on those coveted spots. Later on, gentlemen, great and small, if you can show that you require those lands for actual settlement you can certainly have them. There must be no gambling up Cassiar spots, and convenient locations. British Columbia must not be locked up. Amongst the applications for land referred to are notices from A. Boyd for a tract of 640 acres from high water mark on the west shore of South Arm of Tealish lake, from narrow channel leading to main lake, from a point planted at high water mark to post marked "James Dunsen's Land," etc., thence west, north, east and north to point of commencement. Again, there is J. E. Thomas, 160 acres, west side of Arm, commencing at the S. E. corner post of A. Boyd's patch; also James Andrew Grant, 320 acres, east side of Arm, S. W. of George Byrnes' patch; also John Alexander Hinton, 160 acres, west side of South Arm, commencing at S. E. corner of J. E. Thomas' patch. How much Mr. Byrnes or Mr. Dunsen's applies for does not appear. Then in the neighborhood of Glenora, Alexander Hamfield gives notice for 640 acres, commencing at a post marked W. Pike, N. E. corner, etc., thence across Stikine river, etc., to the point of commencement. W. Pike applies for 640 acres, commencing at the post S. E. of Glenora, east side of Stikine river, thence north and west across the river, thence north and east to point of beginning. Hirschel Cohen applies to purchase 160 acres, north side of Stikine river, commencing at a post about half a mile east of Telegraph Creek. The Commissioner of Crown Lands, in the interest of British Columbia, may easily quote the line of God Save the Queen, which says "Confound their knavish tricks."

GLENORA. REGARDING FAIRVIEW. To the Editor:—Hoping that some misconception might result from an allusion to Provincial Office Editor of Fairview in an article in the Boundary Creek Times, permit me to say that Mr. Elkins is a most efficient, capable and highly respected officer. He came here at a time when the camp was infested with rascals and soon had the place cleared of the undesirable element. Since his advent to Fairview Constable Elkins has succeeded in maintaining the best of order, and I believe there is no town in British Columbia where the law is better observed.

W. A. DIERL. FAIRVIEW, B. C., Oct. 19th, 1897. BRITISH JUSTICE. To the Editor:—Recently an attempt at robbery was made in our district. Two men broke into the house of a lady living almost alone, and ransacked it for valuables; but being surprised before they had time to open the chest containing the things they were violently searching for, they ran jumping through an open window in their hurry. This was the second time these men had entered the house, about a month previously they having entered successfully and made their escape with their booty. For these offences the persons in question were arraigned one had a revolver and cartridges concealed on his person at the time and after a hearing were let off with practically no punishment at all, the one quite free, and the other for carrying the revolver was bound over in a small bond to keep the peace for a year. The person whose house was robbed was not even notified of their arrest and knew nothing whatever of the trial. If such a sham may be called a trial, till everything was over. Is this the way our British law is set to protect the lives and property of the people? It might be a legal way, and it is not meretricious; it is a premium on robbery that encourages wrongdoing which will eventually require a greater punishment to check it. This might be legal, but there's mighty little justice in it.

To the Editor:—The only crime in the town's eye is in allowing themselves to be caught. To enter the house of a woman twice, and to take her valuables away, and then, sneaking away when she happens to be not at home, this is all right; but don't allow yourself to be caught. If you do you must give the things back and then go to the trouble of robbing some one else before any gain comes; but if you are not caught you get as much better off. If you are caught you don't lose anything, but if you are not, you gain the whole booty.

This is an example of our boasted British justice. Let us take some other examples. Some few months ago a young fellow—not so old as the ones previously mentioned—while under the influence of liquor, took some money which was most temptingly placed at a counter so he could get it. For this, though the temptation was great to a person partly under the influence of liquor, he got several months' imprisonment. What was the reason of this? Was it because his friends were not so loud and frequent with their "amen's" in a large city church? This was his first offence, too.

Take another case. Quite recently two boys, one the eldest son of a poor widow who has to support a family of six, went out shooting. During the day they were ordered off a certain property, and because the widow's last did not run, the man who ordered them off struck him. The boy, who was a characteristic British recruit and pluck, struck the man back. For this he is summoned, and his widowed mother has to pay quite a fine and costs.

Perhaps there is an equality in the justice meted out to these offenders, but the common eye fails to see it. We do not complain that the latter were severely treated, and do not condemn the former any more for the least, way in which they were treated. But we ask, was there equal justice done? If not, why? Is it because the friends of the latter are a poor widow and poor hard-working people, and that the house robbed by the former was that of a woman living almost alone?

We think that the former was treated more leniently than the latter, and we think that the latter was treated more leniently than the former. We have tried most everything, but never found anything to equal this great remedy. For quick action it is truly a wonder worker. I couldn't be without it by me, and I am continually recommending it to my brother professionals. A. L. Emmett Foster, 207 East 101st Street, New York City.

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VICTORIA THEATRE. ROBT. JAMIESON, MANAGER. One Night, Monday, November 1.

HARRY MARTELL'S. Realistic Southern Production. South Before the War. 50 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.

Special Scene—New and Novel Special—The Flying Band—The only Show Like It on Earth.

SEE—The Cotton-Picking Scene. Pastures on the Level. The Pile on Frig Island. A Real Cake Walk. Mr. Johnson Turns Him Loose.

LUMIER'S CINEMATOGRAPH. Watch for the Parade at 12 noon. Prices, \$1, 75 cents, and 50 cents. Seats on sale at Jamieson's.

FOR THE NORTH. THE STEAMER "Barbara Boscowitz" carrying Her Majesty's mail, sails from Porters' Wharf for Neas River and Way Ports, via Vancouver.

Monday, November 1st, 1897, at 7 p.m. For freight and passage apply to J. B. WARREN, Agent.

16 THURSDAY AVENUE. A. SHERET, Plumber, Gas and Hot Water Fitter.

102 FORT ST. COR. BLANCHARD. MINERS' OUTFITS. A SPECIALTY. VICTORIA, B.C.

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You select the cloth, see the fashion plate, and form a mental impression of how a chosen style would look on you.

The Tailors idea differs, and the suit, when finished, looks as he thought you wanted it to appear.

It bears his individuality not yours.

It may lack the little characteristics of shape you like—possess these you would avoid.

"Fit-Reform" suits (ready made in nine shapes) permit you to see just how they look on you, just how they fit your ideals before purchased.

You know what you get, pay half the tailor's price, have no further "fitting on" and the suit is sent home at once.

Makers brand and price in left breast pocket.

\$10, \$12, \$15, \$18, \$20 per Suit.

Catalogue from Fit-Reform Clothing Co., Montreal.

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Salerooms 133 Government St. Open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Auction sales held at salerooms every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 o'clock. Auction sales arranged for and conducted at your residence on the shortest notice. Best prices obtained. Furniture bought for cash. Agent for steam tug Lottie. W. JONES, Auctioneer.

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ROYAL FLORAL NURSERY. 207 Fort Street. Extra choice lot of Dutch Bulbs, comprising Hyacinth, Tulips, Narcissus, Jyris, Jaxia, Parrot Tulips, Crocus, Jonquilles, Daffodils, Snowdrops, Anemones, Ranunculus, Chionodoxa, Scilla, Sparaxalis, Tritella, Silia, Freesia.

W. DODDS, FLORIST. NOTWITHSTANDING THE PRICE OF CLOCKS AND WATCHES HAVING BEEN ADVANCED 25 PER CENT., NO ADVANCE WILL BE MADE BY US ON FORMER PRICES UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

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WOOD. OAK, FIR AND BARK. In any length. FINE CUT WOOD. 12 and 16 inch lengths sold in half-cord quantities.

COAL. ANTHRACITE—Only a limited quantity. ALEXANDRA—A nice, clean grate and stove coal. WELLINGTON—Spes for itself. It has no rival. COMOX—Specially adapted for furnace use.

Don't forget our City Office, No. 104 GOVERNMENT STREET, Adelphi Block. See our window for samples.

Spratt & Macanlay. COAL. CITY COAL DEPOT. ESTABLISHED 1882.

We sell the best. Double Screened Coal, \$5 per ton. Lump Coal, \$5.50 per ton. Comox Lump, for furnaces, \$5.

W. WALKER, Office Store St., opp. Telegraph Hotel.

COAL. New Vancouver Coal Co., Ltd. NANAIMO, B.C.

VICTORIA AGENTS—KINGHAM & CO. Double Screened South Island Coal, \$5.00 per ton. Double Screened New Wellington, \$4.50 per ton. Or 2,000 pounds, delivered in any part of the city, weight guaranteed. Coal Wharf Foot of Johnson Street.

The Electric Wood Yard. WOOD AND COAL. Wood in all lengths on hand, promptly delivered.

Raymond & Painter. Address, Little Wood, Parkside St., or 25 Courtenay St. Tel. 426.

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ABLE WEATHER.

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100 Government Street.

HE DISPENSES PRESCRIPTIONS.

LOCAL NEWS.

Cleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Step ladders at 80 Douglas St.

—Moulders' tools at 80 Douglas St.

—Ask for the "Province" or "Rosebud" and get a hand made cigar.

—Ladies' Tailor made suits are made by men at George H. Jackson's.

—15 cent tea kettle, 15 cent dish pan and other cheap tinware at H. A. Brown & Co.'s, 80 Douglas street.

—The "Hammocks" late Major House, Vancouver, under management of H. R. Stratton.

—The special attraction for this evening's band concert at the drill hall will be a mandolin solo by Mr. Gamble.

—Monday is the last day on which municipal taxes can be paid to save the rebate of one-sixth. The city treasurer and his staff were busy all day to-day receiving taxes, but the big rush will take place on Monday.

—Personal—If the lady who called several times last week will again visit our millinery parlour she will find that the new shapes in ladies' walking hats are just in. J. Partridge, Lansdowne House, 80 Yates street.

—A splendid stock of sporting goods just received direct from the best factories in England and the United States, comprising shot guns, rifles, shooting coats, etc., at Henry Ward & Son's, Gunsmiths, 72 Douglas street.

—Application was made to the Chief Justice this morning for an abridgement of the time giving notice of appeal from Mr. Justice Drake refusing to grant a writ of habeas corpus giving said King the custody of Quil Shing, a Chinese girl.

—The program has been formed for the purpose of establishing a telephone service between the old and new townships of the Consolidated Alberni and the Cataract mining properties, near Alberni. Work will be commenced on the proposed service immediately.

—A special meeting of Fernwood Lodge, C.O.F.E., was held yesterday evening when five new candidates were initiated. A committee was appointed to act in conjunction with a committee from Dauntless lodge in the organization of a lodge of the Daughters of Ruth. A special meeting will be held on November 5th to consider the proposed amendments to the by-laws and other important business.

—The prize winners in the bread baking competition held by Messrs. Johns Bros. were as follows: Mrs. R. Cessford, Victoria West; Mrs. J. B. Devlin, James Bay; Mrs. Frederick James Bay; Mrs. L. Arthur, Frederick street; Mrs. T. R. Carter, Rock Bay avenue; Mrs. A. Duncan, Talmie avenue. Over 150 loaves were sent in, and all are on exhibition to-day at the store of Johns Bros., on Douglas street. The bread is to be donated to the Protestant Orphan's Home.

—"The South Before the War," which is to be presented at the Victoria Theatre on Monday evening, is a picture of Southern life in the slavery days, bringing out the peculiarities and fun-loving qualities of the colored people. The company is composed of fifty performers, mostly colored; the main characters, however, being taken by white artists who stand in the front ranks of their profession. It opens on the scene of a slave returning from the North, to the plantation to his wife Chloe, and numerous children, who are given a holiday to celebrate the event, and celebrate it in their own peculiar way.

—Instead of the usual weekly meeting of the Sir William Wallace Society held a Halloween social yesterday evening. Chieftain E. B. McKay occupied the chair. The contributions to the programme were as follows: Pipe selection, "Burns' Wife," Mr. A. Robertson; solo, "Burns' Auld," Mr. J. H. Brownlie; recital, "Selection from Henry IV," Mr. Henderson; dance, "Sheen Trews," Mr. Anderson; addresses by Alexander Bezz and Chieftain McKay on the Stikkeen route to the gold fields. Songs were given by Messrs. Foster, Stewart and McCormack. Oat cakes and coffee were served, and the social was brought to a close with the singing of Auld Lang Syne.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

DR.

PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

A Pure Orange Cream of Tartar Powder.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

—The Fall Court will sit on Monday.

—Smoke the "Province" and "Rosebud" cigar.

—FINNAN BADDIES for sale at Jameson's, 23 Fort street.

—The finest and most delicious sauce in the world, Yorkshire Relish.

—For something very nice in fancy and plain dress goods, trimmings and evening gloves, go to the Stirling, 88 Yates street.

—Oh, what a headache! Come all ye sufferers of headaches and buy Kickapoo Indian Pills. They are a certain cure for constipation and chronic headaches. Sold by all druggists.

—SCHLITZ, the beer that made Milwaukee famous, on draught, 5c. per glass, at the Bank Exchange, the coolest, cleanest, coolest and cheapest restaurant in the city.

—Thomas, the one-year-old son of L. J. J. Fisher, of 100 Pandora avenue, died to-day after a short illness. This is the second child Mr. Fisher has lost within a year.

—Mr. John W. Laing, M.A., F.R.G.S., will lecture at St. James' Hall on Thursday evening next on "Outdoor Life in India." The lecture will be illustrated by a series of stereoscopic views. The proceeds of the lecture are for the benefit of the St. James' Hall.

—For the Scotch social to be held in the school room of the First Presbyterian church on Monday next, under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, a choice programme has been prepared. As the price of admission, including refreshments, is only 25 cents, there will no doubt be a very large attendance.

—R. M. Palmer, inspector of fruit pests, left for Chemainus this morning to inspect the orchards of that district. He will return this evening or to-morrow morning, and then goes to the Mainland to attend the quarterly meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, to be held in Vancouver on Monday. While on the Mainland he will also attend the meeting of the Farmers' Fruit Exchange at New Westminster.

—The E. & N. Railway Company are about to adopt a new schedule by which the time between Victoria and Nanaimo will be considerably decreased. The north-bound train will probably leave here at 9 a.m. daily instead of 8 a.m., arriving at Nanaimo at the same time as now. The south-bound train will likewise leave Nanaimo later than it does now. Under the new schedule the train will pass at Cobble Hill instead of at Duncan.

—The programme to be given at the Y.M.C.A. concert this evening is as follows:
Vocal solo.....Miss Lulu McDougall
Recitation.....Miss Myrtle Jones
Violin solo.....Master Edgar Fawcett
Comic song.....Master Sammy Johnson
Recitation.....Miss Irene Ure
Song and chorus.....Miss Irene Ure
Violin solo.....Mr. N. Barker
Recitation.....Mr. Henderson
Guitar selection.....Mr. Nott
Comic song.....Master Sammy Johnson
Recitation.....Miss Irene Ure
Concertina solo.....Mr. P. Oliver

—The programme prepared by the Temperance Lodge, L.O.G.T., for their Halloween concert to be given this evening in the Temperance Hall is to be presented by the following ladies and gentlemen, all of whom are well known to Victoria concert-goers: Miss Blackie, violinist; Mrs. Watson, Scottish soprano; Miss Fraser, soprano; Miss Cameron, reader; Mr. Parkes, baritone; Mr. Gideon Hicks, baritone; Rev. P. C. L. Harris, tenor; Mr. Fred Harris, tenor; Mr. Lane, reader; Mr. McNeill, reader; Mr. J. G. Brown, Scottish baritone. Refreshments of a purely Scottish character will be served during the evening. Senator McInnes will occupy the chair.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

WALCOTT KNOCKED OUT.

San Francisco, Oct. 30.—The prize fight between Lavigne and Walcott last night resulted in a victory for the former after twelve hard fought rounds.

PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIAN MATCHES.

Adelaide, South Australia, Oct. 30.—In the cricket match begun Thursday last between an Australian eleven and an English eleven led by Capt. Stoddart, the English were all out to-day in their first innings with 475 runs, of which number Fred. Bangtough made 180. The Australians in their first innings, concluded yesterday, made 409 runs, Hill scoring 200 of this number. At the close of play to-day the Australians in their second innings had 124 runs and three wickets to their credit.

AN OLD STORY.

The usual medicine advertisement begins with some kind of a story calculated to interest the reader; after reading a paragraph or two it turns into a medicine advertisement. These stories are simply to catch the reader, and it is remarkable the great number of people that buy medicine that is advertised in this way, and which prove worthless. Kickapoo Indian Sagwa has never been advertised in this way, but has always sold itself. The thousands of dyspeptics that have been cured by its use are sufficient to advertise it and give it a name that will never die. Sold by all druggists.

Pile Terrors Swept Away.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment stands at the head as a reliever, healer and sure cure for piles in all forms. One application will give comfort in a few minutes, and three to six days' application, according to directions, will cure chronic cases. It relieves all itching and burning skin diseases in a day. 35 cents.

Sold by Dean & Hiscocks and Hall & Co.

CROUP QUICKLY CURED.

Mountain Glen, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It applied almost instant relief. F. A. Thornton. This celebrated remedy is for sale by Langley & Henderson Bros., wholesale druggists, Victoria and Vancouver.

"The Queen of Soaps"

WHITE ROSE AND CUCUMBER.

Manufactured by Sharp Bros., London, Eng.
Unrivalled for the complexion.
15 cents per cake; two for 25 cents.

John Cochrane, Chemist,
R.W. Corner Yates and Douglas Sts.

IN SHIPPING CIRCLES

Hudson's Bay Company Will Build a
River Steamer for Service
on the Stikkeen.

Tees Returns from the North—City of
Seattle Will Sail for Alaskan
Ports on Monday.

Willapa Goes to the Mainland to Re-
place the Rainbow—Other
Shipping News

The Hudson's Bay Co., whose steamer, the Caledonia, has been for some time past plying on the Stikkeen river, will at once build a new steamer for service on this river during next spring and summer. Mr. R. H. Hall, of the Hudson's Bay Company, says that not only will his company build the new steamer, but they will also make extensive alterations to the steamer Caledonia, increase their wharf accommodation at Wrangell and make every arrangement for the comfort of those using this route to go to the gold fields in the spring. Mr. Hall believes that this route will be the one by which the majority of the prospective miners will travel and his company are out for their share of the transportation and business. With the two steamers, the Alaskan and the Caledonia, and the steamers which the C.P.N. Co. and the H. B. Co. propose placing on that river, as well as the steamers which other steamship men promise to place on the Stikkeen in the spring, there will be quite a large fleet running from Wrangell to Telegraph Creek next season.

The Washington & Alaska Steamship Company's steamer City of Seattle will not sail for Alaskan ports until Monday morning at 9 o'clock, her sailing date having been postponed until then. She will arrive here about 3 a.m. and come in to the inner harbor to load the flour and other provisions the Humbert expedition are taking to Pyramid Harbor, intending to take them, as well as a large number of horses and cattle, in over the Dalton trail to the gold lands. These provisions, which form no small amount of freight, were to have been taken north on the dark Colorado, but Mr. E. L. Smith, who is in charge of the expedition, having changed his plans, the provisions will be taken northward on the steamer City of Seattle. The Colorado will take the horses and cattle northward. She will sail if the present arrangements continue some time during next week.

The steamer Tees returned from northern British Columbia ports early this morning. She brought down thirty passengers and a large freight, including 8,000 cases of salmon from different northern canneries, 60 cases of dog fish oil from the Queen Charlotte Oil Co.'s works at Skidegate, a number of bales of furs of different kinds and a quantity of miscellaneous freight. Among the passengers were Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham, E. A. Williams, J. M. Canfield and other well known cannermen. The steamer Tees will sail for the West Coast on Monday evening instead of the steamer Willapa, which was to have sailed for the coast this evening. The steamer Willapa will go to the Mainland to take the place of the steamer Rainbow for a few trips on the run from Vancouver to Comox and Texada.

The sealing schooners Sadie Turpel and Geneva, although it is a week since they arrived at Hesquett, have not yet made port. The former is now on her way in, having been reported from Carmanah yesterday. That her crew are somewhat anxious to get home is shown by the fact that several hunters left the schooner at 10 o'clock yesterday morning in a small boat and rowed all the way to port, arriving at 7 o'clock this morning, occupying 21 hours on the journey. The Sadie Turpel has a total catch of 901 skins for the season, 650 of which were taken on the coast and 251 in Behring sea.

A large Austrian steamer is expected to arrive shortly from the other side of the Pacific to carry coal between the ports of Nanaimo and San Francisco. This steamer is of about the same carrying capacity as the steamer Peter Johnson, which is expected at Nanaimo on Tuesday to load coal for San Francisco.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Company's steamer City of Puebla is due late this afternoon from San Francisco. The steamer Umattila of the same line will sail at 8 p.m. to-morrow for the Bay City. She will carry a large amount of freight, but up to the present but few passengers have been booked.

The U.S.S. Marietta, Capt. F. U. Symonds, is here on her way to Sitka to relieve the U.S.S. Concord. She will remain at this port until after Monday morning, when she will proceed to Comox for coal, after which she will go northward.

The C.P.R. bulletin says the Dominion line steamer Scotchman arrived at Montreal at 4 a.m. The American line steamer St. Louis arrived from New York at Southampton at 8 a.m. The Canadian line steamer Euraria ar-

Boys' Overcoats

We're ready to help you fit out the boys with a Fall Overcoat just as stylish and carefully made as his papa's, and not much to pay for it.

A Good Blue Chinchilla Overcoat
with long Cape, for \$2.25

Sizes 3 to 5 years, twenty-five cents extra for sizes 6 to 10 years.

Also brown leather mixed sister overcoats cut extra long, with large deep collars, for \$3.75. They are carefully made in a way to please mothers and make the boys proud.

Cameron,

The Cash Clothier,
55 Johnson Street.

Arrived at New York from Liverpool at noon to-day.

The tug Maudie arrived from the Sound where she towed the British ship Sierra Nevada from the cape. Capt. Langley and crew took the opportunity of their way in port to pose with their vessel in the background for a photographer's camera.

The Northern Pacific liner Columbia sailed from Yokohama for this port to-day. She is due here on November 15th. The steamer Olympia, the outgoing steamer of this line will sail for the Orient on Saturday next.

South Bend, Oct. 20.—Two attempts have been made at high tide to pull the English vessel Glenmore off the sand, and in all she has been moved 100 feet.

The tug Maudie arrived down from Chemainus this morning. She brought down as a passenger Mr. E. J. Palmer, manager of the Chemainus mills.

The steamer Maudie returned this morning from Texada. She called at Nanaimo on her way down and brought a cargo of coal.

The new freighter Bonanza left this morning on her initial trip. She goes to Boundary Bay for a cargo of hay.

The steamer Charquoit left again this morning for the West Coast port after which she is named.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

When and Where Victorians Will Worship To-morrow.

Evangelical Baptist church—The pastor, Rev. O. Kendall, will preach at both services. Morning theme, "Faith in God the Ground Work of Christian Experience;" evening theme, "Strive to Enter in at the Narrow Door."

Metropolitan Methodist church, Rev. J. C. Spear, pastor—11 a.m., the pastor, subject, "Forward to Victory;" 2:30 p.m., Sunday school and Bible class; 7 p.m., the Rev. G. F. Swinerton. There has been a decided improvement in the choir since the new leader took charge.

Victoria West Methodist church—Mr. J. Sherk will occupy the pulpit in the morning. In the evening the service will be of a special Evangelistic nature, and conducted by the pastor. The special services being carried on in the church are deepening in interest and will be continued during the coming week.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit of First Presbyterian church at both services. In the morning the annual Thanksgiving service for the safety of sailors and seafarers will be conducted, when the pastor will preach a suitable sermon, his text being "The Refugee." The choir, under the leadership of Mr. J. G. Brown, will sing appropriate selections: Hymns 300, 492, 493. Anthem, "Praise Ye the Father," by Gonod; solo, "The Rescue" will be sung by Mr. J. G. Brown.

St. Paul's Presbyterian church, Victoria West, Rev. D. MacRae, pastor—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be dispensed next Sabbath morning. Bible class and Sabbath school at 2:30 p.m.

Congregationalists meet for divine worship in Temperance Hall, Pandora eye. The pastor, P. C. L. Harris, will preach both morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible class meet at 2:30 p.m. and Y.P.S.C.E. at 8:15.

Baptist Mission, Burnside road—Service as usual to-morrow night at 7 o'clock, subject, "Pilate's Excuse;" service conducted by Mr. A. Huggett.

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad street—Public lecture at 8:15 p.m.

Reformed Episcopal—Bishop Cridger will preach in the morning on "Church Work and Church Principles." Dr. Wilson will preach in the evening on "The Stilling of the Tempest."

Y.M.C.A.—Rev. Dr. Wilson will speak on gambling at 8 o'clock.

Calvary Baptist church, Rev. R. W. Trotter, R.Th., pastor—The Rev. P. H. McEwen, formerly of Victoria, now of the New Westminster Baptist church, will conduct the services morning and evening. Sunday school and Bible class at the usual hour. Rev. P. H. McEwen will conduct the Bible class.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian church, corner of Kane and Broughton streets, Pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B.A.—Services at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., the pastor officiating.

The beard, mustache and eyebrows may be made a desirable and uniform brown or black by an occasional application of "Unkelghaus's Dye for the Whiskers."

COME TO
CREIGHTON'S
IT WILL PAY YOU TO DO SO
When you are ordering a \$25 Suit of us we will give you back \$2.50. This means for the next 30 days we will sell from our entire stock at 10 per cent. off regular prices. Tweed Suits in all the latest shades and novelties.
See our New Overcoatings.
Our Trousersings Take the Lead.
CREIGHTON & CO. The Reliable Tailors.
No. 74 Yates Street.

EVERY PAIR A NUGGET.
OUR STRICTLY
UP-TO-DATE, RELIABLE,
POPULAR PRICED
SHOES.
MOCCASINS, RUBBER SHEETS, ETC.
A. B. ERSKINE CORNER OF GOVERNMENT
AND JOHNSON STREETS.

FOR...
SEAGRAM'S WHISKEY
THE SOLE AGENTS ARE
R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Wharf St.
SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.
Razors, Pocket and Sporting Knives, Table Cutlery, Scissors
and Shears. Guaranteed best make. A fine line of Mineral
Glasses and Compasses just received at...
78 GOVERNMENT STREET. **FOX'S**

Windsor Fire Relief Fund.
Notice is hereby given that subscriptions lists have been opened at the City Hall, Government Buildings, Supreme Court, Banks of B.C., B.N.A. and Montreal, the Customs House, the Province Office, the Public Schools, Times and Colonist offices, in aid of the sufferers from the recent fire in Windsor, Nova Scotia, where by it is estimated 2,000 people have been rendered homeless, many of whom are entirely destitute. It is to be hoped a liberal response will be made to this appeal.
CHAS. H. REDFERN, Mayor.
FOR SALE.
On Pender Island 3,151 acres of mixed farm, fruit and pasture land, some cleared, with coal and mineral rights at \$60 per acre. Title, Crown Grants.
The island abounds with game, the boys with fish. For further particulars see Directory. Apply
S. J. ROBERTSON, Balmoral Hotel.
CHARTER: MONGERING.
The Colonist announces the news of being guilty of using extravagant language in referring to the manner in which charter mongers and railway promoters have been allowed to gobble up everything in sight. Does the Colonist pretend to deny that the V. V. & E. project has not been conducted on such lines as to lay those interested in this charter open to the charge of being a greedy set of charter-trading schemers? At any rate the fact stands out very prominently that the hopes of the residents of the Boundary Creek and Okanagan districts have, during the past three years been repeatedly dashed to the ground, owing to the shifty manner in which those who control such charters have played fast and loose with the public. First they come, asking for the simple privilege to build their roads; then it is a money bonus for land; then comes a disgraceful squabble at Ottawa, which ends in a hopeless tangle. Delay upon delay ensues, and the public are powerless to do anything towards hastening construction, because of the privilege accorded to the holders of these charters. If the Colonist heard half the bitter complaints which come to our ears from all quarters of the district, it would reach the conclusion that instead of making use of extravagant terms of complaint we have indeed been most temperate in our remarks concerning the manner in which charters have been dished out right and left to parties whose sole purpose apparently is to dispose of them to the highest bidder.—Vernon News.

TO LET
2 roomed house and stable, Jessie St., \$15.
5 roomed cottage, Boyd St., furnished, \$12.
5 roomed cottage, James and Andrew St., furnished, \$16.
5 roomed house, 1/2 acre land, Oak Bay Avenue, \$14.
5 roomed house, cor. Boyd and Sylvia, \$18.
5 roomed house, Randall St., \$8.
6 roomed house, 128 Chatham St., \$10.
5 roomed house, Jessie St., \$8.
7 roomed house, Dallas Road.
7 roomed house, Oak Bay Ave., \$16.
4 roomed cottage, Oak Bay, 1/2 acre land, sea front, \$5.
SEANMONT BOGGS & CO., 25 BROAD STREET

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED, 37, EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

NOTICE
It is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners for a transfer into Nicholas Gies, of the retail liquor license now held by respect to Book Bag Hotel, corner of Bridge and Work streets, in the City of Victoria, and also for satisfaction of the temporary transfer of said license to Alex. Cameron and J. G. Yon, respectively.
Dated this eleventh day of October, 1897.
GEO. B. HARRISON, ALDER, VICTORIA, 1897-1898.

NEW YORK EXCITED

All Calculations Regarding Outcome of the Majority Contest Are Upset.

Thomas Jefferson Democracy Issues a Stinging Appeal for Support for George, Jr.

New York, Oct. 29.—Speaking of Mr. George's death Richard Crocker declined to express an opinion as to what would be the political effect.

When asked what he had to say regarding George's death, Senator Platt said: "I have really nothing to say."

Seth Low said: "The sudden death of Mr. George under stress of the campaign is a great tragedy. No soldier on the battlefield ever gave up his life for his country more evidently than Mr. George has laid down his life for the city of New York."

Logan O. Oct. 29.—Hon. Wm. J. Bryan to-day said: "I have just received a dispatch announcing the death of Henry George. The suddenness with which the summons came will make more keen the sorrow which the public generally will feel at the death of so great, so pure and so brave a man. He was one of the foremost thinkers of the world. His death will prove a loss to literature, society and politics."

New York, Oct. 29.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn, a staunch supporter of Mr. George, reached the Union Square Hotel a little before 11 o'clock. When he was taken into the room where his friend lay dead he burst into tears. There was a distressing scene. Afterwards he said: "Henry George died as the brave man Lincoln died—Lincoln was assassinated just after his great work of saving the union was consummated. It was said that he was mercifully spared the petty annoyances and bickerings of the reconstruction period. Henry George was struck down by fate in the zenith of his powers. But the great work that he inaugurated will go on. As a man and a philosopher it will be long before his like will be seen again. His goodness and gentleness shined him out among all men, and with others, I almost worshipped him."

When the news of Mr. George's death was spread broadcast, a great crowd, impelled for the most part by curiosity, gathered in the corridors of the hotel. The George headquarters were in a state of demoralization. It seemed as though the work of weeks had been lost. Messages of condolence were pouring in upon the widow, and on all sides there were expressions of regret. In financial districts the news of the candidate's death brought the details to a standstill. The proportion of George's supporters in the down-town district was known to be small, but that did not deter men from expressing sorrow at Mr. George's untimely end. The scene at the George headquarters later in the day was indescribable. Men and women, earnest followers of the deceased candidate, stood about dejected and melancholy. Some of the old men were weeping, and a number of women who had called were sobbing bitterly.

The Henry George campaign committee was in session over three hours this evening. Reports from various organizations supporting George were received, and several leaders made speeches as to what course should be pursued. Some of them favored endorsing Low. Charles Stewart Smith and Joseph LaRocca, of the Citizens' Union, were present for the purpose of urging the endorsement of Low. At this juncture, however, a telegram came from Allan W. Thurman, urging the nomination of Henry George, Jr. This suggestion was adopted unanimously and enthusiastically. T. L. Johnson was appointed a committee to see whether the son would accept. Henry George, Jr., was seen almost immediately and he accepted.

It is not unlikely that all bets on the majority contest will be declared off as a result of Henry George's death. It is estimated that something like \$150,000 had been wagered on the stock exchange alone. Edward Talcott had laid wagers amounting to about \$40,000 on the election, and he stated to-day that he had communicated with those whose money he holds of bringing them together to effect a settlement of their bets. "It is my purpose," said Mr. Talcott, "to have by betting friends appoint a committee on arbitration. This committee should decide whether it is best or not, in view of Henry George's death, to declare all bets off. I for one will abide by the decision of the committee."

The Commercial Advertiser says: "The personal aspect of this stroke of fate will be lost sight of quickly in the swift and unceremonious revolution it makes in public affairs. It deprives a great and menacing body of opinion and action of more than a leader—of its very soul, of all that held it together, of all that made it formidable. As a direct influence in the campaign, Henry George's party disappears with Henry George, though its elements remain as a dubious force. No other leader can be found to hold the party together, though some of them may follow the anti-Crocker Democrat, but the seething mass of discontent, the restless seekers after a vague social reform, who make a large part of it, will be left leaderless and purposeless. Much of the vote he promised to poll will be silenced. The campaign is thus upon an absolutely new basis four days before the election."

Henry George, Jr., was born in Sacramento, Cal., in 1862. He was taken from school and put to work in a printing office, and helped to set the type for "Progress and Poverty." He came east with his father in 1880. In 1883 he went to England as his father's private secretary. After his return he was employed for some time on the editorial staff of Truth, a daily paper then pub-



lished in this city. When the Standard was founded by his father as the recognized exponent of the single tax movement, he became managing editor of the paper, holding that position until 1891. Then he went to Washington as special correspondent for one of the western papers. In 1892 he spent six months in England as a correspondent for several newspapers. He was then elected a member of the Society of Political Economists. In 1893 he went to Jacksonville, Florida, to assume the editorial management of the Florida Citizen. He held that position for two years and then retired to act as his father's secretary and to assist in the revision of a book on political economy, then nearly completed.

The campaign committee of the Thomas Jefferson Democracy after having determined to place the name of Henry George, Jr., at the head of the ticket, issued a manifesto in part as follows: "We declare that the Henry George living to-day stands for all that the Henry George of yesterday, now passed from earth, stood for. He is pure in character, strong in intellect, great in ability and unflinching in courage. He is a Jeffersonian Democrat, whose platform is as broad as that of the great leader to whose place he has been assigned. He trusts the people and believes the people will trust him, and elect him."

"Again we appeal to the Democracy of New York, to the believers in the immortal principles of Jefferson for which Henry George lived and died, to stand by their principles. The standard raised by Henry George must not be lowered. The fight must go on. Henry George must be elected mayor of New York."

AFTER MANY YEARS Of Illness That Was Developing Consumption,

Paine's Celery Compound Gives New Life and Health to a Young Lady.

Another Proof of the Life-giving Virtues of the Great Medicine.

Too many women have an apparent disregard of the principles that pertain to good health and true womanhood. The pains, aches, and tired feelings of to-day are treated lightly, and often viewed with an utter indifference. When weakness, sleeplessness, headache, debility, nervousness, head-aches and prostration are doing their terrible work in the destruction of nerve power and breaking up the physical system, many women only apply themselves to harder work and plunge more deeply into society pleasures, so as to drown all thoughts of trouble.

Such reasoning and action is vain and foolish; the end comes quickly and surely. Frail nature cannot cope with the strong hand of disease; the victims are soon broken down and laid on sick beds. The wise woman acts promptly when the first symptoms of disease are manifest; she makes use of Paine's Celery Compound, the medicine that strengthens the nervous system, cleanses the blood, and puts the whole digestive organism in perfect condition.

A prompt and early use of Paine's Celery Compound means a speedy restoration to good health; but it must not be forgotten that, even though the case be a desperate one, Paine's Celery Compound is an unfailing cure.

If failure has resulted from the use of other medicines; if you are not progressing under the treatment of your doctor; then we urge you to use Paine's Celery Compound, that has so successfully met the cases of thousands in the past.

The following letter from Miss Blake, Hugheon street, Hamilton, Ont., saved at the eleventh hour by Paine's Celery Compound, fully proves that the great medicine is truly a life-giver:

"For years I suffered greatly, and was under the care of doctors who finally told me I was going into consumption. I was becoming worse through the use of medicines, and I gave up my doctors. While in a very critical condition, not able to sleep or rest, always faint and weak, appetite and digestion bad, and my system run down and little life left in me, I commenced using Paine's Celery Compound. After taking one bottle I felt much relieved. I have now taken six or seven bottles, and am now a new woman, can enjoy life, and am as well as I wish to be. Many thanks for your great medicine."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

See how it works.

A BY-LAW

To Authorize the Sale of Lands Within the City of Victoria Upon Which Taxes Have Been Due and in Arrears for Two Years.

Whereas, it is expedient that all lands or improvements or real property within the limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria upon which Municipal taxes have been due and in arrears for two years, shall be sold, and the proceeds applied in the reduction of such taxes:

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. The Collector of the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria is hereby authorized and directed whenever taxes on any land or improvements or real property have been due for two years preceding the current year, to submit to the Mayor of the City of Victoria a list (in duplicate) of all the lands or improvements or real property liable under the provisions of this by-law to be sold for taxes, with the amount of arrears against each lot set opposite to the same, and the Mayor shall authenticate such list by affixing thereto the seal of the Corporation, and one of such lists shall be deposited with the Clerk of the Corporation, and the other shall be returned to the Collector with a warrant thereto annexed, under the hand of the Mayor and the seal of the Corporation, commanding him to levy upon the land or improvements or real property for the arrears due thereon with his costs.

2. It shall not be the duty of the Collector to make inquiry before effecting a sale of lands or improvements or real property for taxes, to ascertain whether or not there is any distress upon the land, nor shall he be bound to inquire into or form any opinion of the value of the land or improvements or real property.

3. The Collector shall prepare a copy of the list of lands or improvements or real property to be sold and shall include therein in separate columns a statement of the proportionate amount chargeable on each lot for (1) the amount of taxes unpaid up to the date of the passing of this by-law; (2) the Collector's commission, authorized by this by-law to be paid him and the cost of advertising and contingent expenses of sale; and (3) the total amount of taxes and costs for which the property is liable to be sold; and shall cause a copy of such list to be printed for a period of one month preceding the date of such intended sale in two daily newspapers published in the City of Victoria.

4. The advertisement shall contain a notification that unless the arrears and costs are sooner paid he will proceed to sell the lands or improvements or real property for the taxes, on a day, at a time, and at a place named in the advertisement.

5. The Collector shall, at least one month before the day of sale, serve, or cause to be served, a notice of the intended sale and of the consequences thereof, in writing, or partly in print and partly in writing, signed by the Collector, on the person, or if more than one, then on each of the persons who at the time of the service thereof appeared on the Register of the City of Victoria as owner and also on all persons having a registered charge on the real property to be sold; or substituted service shall be effected in such manner as any Judge of the Supreme Court may direct. The Collector shall also, at least one month before the day of sale, post a notice similar to the said advertisement at the principal entrance to the City Hall, Victoria, and in the Post Office building, Victoria.

6. The day of sale shall be a day to be named by the Collector in the said advertisement not earlier than thirty-one days nor later than three months after the first publication in two daily newspapers of such list, exclusive of the day of such publication, and such sale shall take place at the Council Chambers in the City Hall, in the City of Victoria, and shall begin at 12 o'clock noon: Provided always, that if the Collector shall from any cause whatever be unable to effect service of any notice of sale, in the manner herein directed or to effect substituted service as directed by any such Judge, he may postpone the sale of the property or parcel of land in respect of which he is unable to effect such service, from time to time, and shall give notice of such adjourned sale by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was advertised, or he may withdraw the said property or parcel of land from the sale, and in either case shall proceed with the sale of the remaining lands or improvements or real property in the manner herein directed.

7. If at any time appointed for the sale of the lands or improvements or real property no bidders appear, the Collector may adjourn the sale from time to time.

8. If the taxes have not been previously collected, or if no one appears to pay the same at the time and place appointed for the sale, the Collector shall sell at public auction so much of the lands or improvements or real property as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and all lawful charges incurred in and about the sale and the collection of the taxes, selling in preference such part as he may consider best for the owner to sell first, and in offering such lands or improvements or real property for sale it shall not be necessary to describe particularly the portion of the lot or section which shall be sold, but it will be sufficient to say that he will sell so much of the lot or section as shall be necessary to secure the payment of the taxes due, and the amount of taxes stated in the advertisement shall in all cases be prima facie evidence of the correct amount due.

9. If the Collector fails at such sale, or any adjournment thereof, to sell any such land or improvements or real property for the full amount of arrears of the taxes due, he shall at such sale or adjournment thereof adjourn the sale until a day to be publicly named by him not earlier than one week nor later than three months thereafter, of which adjournment he shall give notice by advertisement in the newspapers in which the original notice was advertised, and on such day he shall sell such lands or improvements or real property previously offered for sale for any sum he can

realize: Provided that in event of the price offered for any property or parcel of land at such adjourned sale being less than the amount of arrears of taxes due in respect of such property or parcel of land, the Collector shall have power, if he thinks fit so to do, to purchase such property or parcel of land in the name of and on behalf of the said Corporation.

10. If the purchaser of any property or parcel of land fails immediately to pay the Collector the amount of the purchase money the Collector shall forthwith again put up the property for sale.

11. Immediately after every sale the Collector shall return a list of the arrears satisfied by such sale to the Clerk of the Corporation, and shall at the same time pay in the proceeds to the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

12. The Collector shall be entitled to five per centum commission upon the sums collected by him as aforesaid.

13. This by-law may be cited for all purposes as "The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-law, 1897."

Passed the Municipal Council the 20th day of September, 1897.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council this 27th day of September, A.D. 1897.

(L.S.) C. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 27th day of September, A.D. 1897, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

Charles Hayward, (Established 1867.)



Funeral Director and Embalmer, Government Street, Victoria.

JNO. MESTON.



Carriage Maker, BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad street, between Johnson and Pender streets.

TRANSPORTATION.

YUKON NAVIGATION CO.

First-class steamer, 3,000 tons, will leave Seattle March 24 and Victoria, B. C., March 25, direct for Dawson City and the Gold Fields. Passengers are transferred to our river steamer at St. Michaels and 1,000 lbs. baggage each and supplies through to Dawson City. Freight received for St. Michaels and all points upon the Yukon River. Intending passengers and consignors of freight should make immediate application. W. E. SHERRER, General Agent, 126 Broadway, New York.

FOR HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

S.S. AUSTRALIA, for HONOLULU only, Tuesday, November 2d, at 2 p.m. S.S. ALAMEDA sails Thursday, November 10th, at 2 p.m. Lines to COOLGARDIE, AUST. and OAPE TOWN, South Africa. J. D. SPENCE & SONS, CO., Agents, 114 Montgomery Street, Freight Office, 207 Market St., San Francisco.

Puget Sound & Alaska Steamship Co.

TIME CARD No. 13.

Effective August 24th, 1897. Subject to Change Without Notice.

Str. City of Kingston

FROM TACOMA, DAILY (EXCEPT SATURDAY).

Leave Tacoma 8:00 p.m.
Leave Seattle 10:00 p.m.
Leave Port Townsend 1:00 a.m.
Arrive Seattle 3:45 a.m.
Arrive Port Townsend 12:45 a.m.
Arrive Tacoma 9:45 a.m.

FROM VICTORIA DAILY (EXCEPT SUNDAY).

Leave Victoria 8:00 a.m.
Leave Port Townsend 11:00 a.m.
Leave Seattle 2:15 p.m.
Arrive Seattle 10:45 a.m.
Arrive Port Townsend 3:45 p.m.
Arrive Tacoma 4:00 p.m.

WALTER OAKER, Superintendent.

Victoria & Sidney R'y

Trains will run between Victoria and Sidney daily as follows:

Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

SATURDAYS AND SUNDAYS:
Leave Victoria at 7:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m.
Leave Sidney at 8:15 a.m., 5:15 p.m.

TRANSPORTATION.

THERE IS ONLY ONE DIRECT ROUTE TO—

Eastern + Canadian and U.S. Points

You save time and money by travelling via the

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

—AND—

SOO PACIFIC RAILWAY

The only line running through first class sleepers, dining and day coaches from

Pacific to Atlantic Without Change.

For full particulars as to rates, time, etc., apply to

E. J. COLEMAN, General Agent, Vancouver, B. C.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS To and From All European Ports

FROM MONTREAL.

Allan Line, Caribagian Nov. 13
Allan Line, California Nov. 20
Dominion Line, Labrador Nov. 13
Havre Line, Lake Ontario Nov. 17
Beaver Line, Lake Superior Nov. 20

FROM NEW YORK.

Cunard Line, Lucania Nov. 18
Cunard Line, Strathairn Nov. 20
American Line, St. Paul Nov. 17
American Line, St. Louis Nov. 24
White Star Line, Britannic Nov. 17
White Star Line, Majestic Nov. 24
Red Star Line, Friedland Nov. 17
Red Star Line, Kensington Nov. 24
North German Lloyd Line, Lahn Nov. 16
North German Lloyd Line, Kaiser Nov. 23
Wilhelm der Groesse Nov. 20

Geo. L. COURTNEY, Cor. Fort and Government streets, Victoria, General Steamship Agency.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TO: Anchorage, Honolulu, Seattle, Portland, Tacoma, Everett, Astoria, Vancouver, Victoria, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Pedro, Long Beach, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Pedro, Long Beach.

PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS, ELEGANT DINING CARS, UPHOLSTERED TOURIST SLEEPING CARS.

THE QUICKEST ALL-RAIL ROUTE TO—

ROSSLAND

KOOTENAI and KETTLE RIVER MINING DISTRICTS.

Only

24 HOURS TO SPOKANE
24 HOURS TO ROSSLAND
24 HOURS TO NELSON
24 HOURS TO KASLO and other points

Through tickets to Japan and China via the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. For full information, time cards, maps, etc., call on or address

E. E. BLACKWOOD, Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C.

A. D. CHAMBERLAIN, Asst. Gen. Passenger Agent, 225 Morrison St., Portland, Ore.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

The Company's elegant steamers UMATILLA, CITY OF PUERTO and WALLA WALLA, carrying H. B. M. Mails, leave VICTORIA, B. C., for San Francisco, at 5 p.m., Oct. 1, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 30, Nov. 5, 10, 13, 20, 23, 27, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 14, 18, 21, 25, 28, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Nov. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Dec. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jan. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Feb. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Mar. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Apr. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, May 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jun. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Jul. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Aug. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Sep. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29, Oct. 1, 4, 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, 29

British Columbia.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Mr. Thomas Waterman and Miss Bella Hill were married on Wednesday night by the Rev. R. Wilkinson at the residence of Mr. Thos. Sheaves, Fourteenth street.

In order to accommodate their increased business, additional sidetracks are being laid in the yards of the Royal City mills.

Mr. W. Henderson, chief architect of the Dominion public works department at Ottawa, is here on an inspection trip of the Dominion government buildings.

A transfer named Stephen Lawton, who was convicted in July, 1892, of the offence of indecent exposure to small children, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment and fined \$50, was accused of committing rape on a child four years old at Clinton last month. He was arrested at Vancouver on Wednesday by Provincial Constable Campbell and was brought to New Westminster yesterday in charge of Provincial Constable Bain, of Quessville Forks. If the prisoner is found guilty of the diabolical crime that he is accused of committing, a life sentence with the addition of the cat-chance will not be too light for him.

On Wednesday night at the residence of Ald. Douglas on Caravan street, Miss Ella May, eldest daughter of Ald. Douglas, was united in marriage to Mr. T. J. Lewis, assistant accountant of the Brunette saw mills. The Rev. A. E. Vey, pastor of St. Andrew's church, performed the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of friends.

VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B.C., Oct. 29.—Burglars broke into Ald. Towler's residence during the early hours of Wednesday morning, stealing an overcoat and other valuables. It has not been discovered how they effected an entrance, but the police have the matter in hand, and will use every effort to capture the culprits. As this is the second burglary within the past five days, it is hoped that the guilty parties will be caught and made an example of, to deter others from following in their footsteps.

The school-room of Zion church presented a very pretty and animated scene last night, the occasion being one in which many of Vancouver's citizens were interested, as was testified by the many gathered there. The Rev. J. M. MacLeod, the late pastor of Zion church, was of course the central object of attraction and the numerous friends were gathered there to both show and express their regret at his departure from their midst. Amongst those present were the Rev. E. D. McLaren, Rev. J. S. Gordon and Rev. Dr. Reid, Mr. David Fraser and Ald. McQueen. Towards the latter part of the evening, the Rev. Mr. Clinton and Rev. E. Whittington also arrived to express their regret at the departure from the pastorate of Zion church of Mr. MacLeod.

BELLA COOLA.

Bella Coola, Oct. 29.—J. W. Carlyle and Thomas Allan, who have been prospecting for minerals here this summer, leave for Victoria to-day to lay the results of their discoveries before parties interested. They are pleased to think they have made good finds, but of course they have yet to prove it.

The trail towards Chilcotin through this valley, to which the government appropriated \$500, has been completed to the extent that pack horses and cattle can be driven over it, and it has already been put to good use. Mr. A. Christensen was over the trail by Chilcotin and brought a drove of cows, which he brought down all in good condition and sold to the settlers at a very reasonable price, and we need not say how much cattle from the cities below at a much greater expense and risk.

Several of the settlers from Chilcotin have been down and bought their winter supplies, which pleases the storekeepers here very much, and they are looking for an increase in business in the future.

Chilcotin is a grand country, and the best investment the government of British Columbia can make is to open up that country by a road, and the best route is undoubtedly through the Bella Coola valley. The settlers of Bella Coola hope that it will not be long before the work now so well under way, to get a road through the settlement and also across the divide, will be helped along. It is a well-known fact that thousands upon thousands of acres of the best land in British Columbia lie idle right at the threshold of the best of markets only for the want of a road to open it up. A road can be built at a tolerably small expense, as the men report that have just been through with the trail work. This is corroborated by Mr. B. Franklin, a settler at Tatla Lake. Mr. Franklin reports very favorably from his country and says chances are many and good for energetic people who will go in and settle. He hopes that the attention of both government and private individuals be directed towards developing that country.

VERNON.

The fall season has been an exceptionally favorable one for farmers, and a large amount of ploughing and seeding has already been accomplished.

Extensive repairs and alterations will at once be instituted in connection with the Vernon flour mill. Not only will its capacity be increased, to an 80-barrel mill, but several improvements will be made in the machinery, more modern appliances being put in. When alterations are completed this mill will be equipped to a manner unsurpassed by any of the mills in the country.

The little steamer Greenwood Landing, which was built at Okanagan Landing for the purpose of navigating Okanagan river and Dog Lake, was successfully launched last week, and on Saturday, with Capt. Channing in charge, made her initial trip down to Okanagan Falls. She made the downward passage all right, but we hear that she met with unexpected difficulties in breasting the force of the current of the Okanagan river on her upward passage and has not yet returned to Penticton.

Robt. Wood, of Greenwood City, is in town, and seems to entertain the most hopeful views regarding the future of

the Boundary Creek district. Everyone acquainted with the facts will agree with him that this section is bound to assume a very prominent position among the mining districts of the province as soon as railway communication is afforded it; and it now looks as if a railway from Penticton to the Columbia is fairly in sight; in fact there seems no reasonable room for doubt that such a road will be commenced next spring, if not sooner.

One has only to take notice of the large quantities of hay, vegetables and fruit which almost daily leave this station for various Kootenay mining towns, to be convinced that our farmers have been very successful in securing a profitable market in these places for their produce. Three years ago this trade was practically unknown, or at least in its experimental stage. Every season since it has steadily increased, until this year there will probably be at least four times as much produce of this nature exported than during any previous season in our history. This is largely due to the energetic action taken by the Kootenay Shippers' Union, and kindred associations, which have worked up a flourishing trade with the mining camps. A large proportion of the produce shipped comes from Kelowna, through the Coldstream and B.N. ranches, W. Murphy, French Bros., and other farmers in this section are large shippers, while W. R. Morgan, Hutcheson Bros., and W. T. Shattford also send out a large quantity of produce.—Vernon News.

ASHCROFT.

Ashcroft, B.C., Oct. 29.—Great excitement was aroused here by the arrival last Tuesday of Arthur Noel from the Little Joe mine on Bridge river, the new Klondike mine. Mr. Noel brought down 40 pounds of ore as a specimen. The forty pounds were weighed and found to be worth \$2,000. The pieces of ore had almost the appearance of nuggets. Mr. Noel is one of the company who hounded the mine about a month ago for \$25,000. The specimens came from the surface, as very little work has been done on the mine as yet, it having been staked out a short time ago by Henry Cargyle. Many of the business men of this place have left their business to others and gone "to stake a claim." They left at daylight this morning, as it is necessary to hurry in order to avoid the snow which will soon be falling there.

FAIRVIEW.

A large force of men are at work building a road from the Joe Dandy mine to the river where their mill is located.

The Tin Horn mill is completed and will be running in a few days. Needless to say, we are all anxiously waiting to hear the music of the dropping stamps.

We understand that the mills will have to go out of business pretty soon, as the double eagle, already coined, is being found on the Stewiander. This is the oldest property in the camp and some say the best, but we are glad to see it receiving recognition.

The strike in the Smuggler is better and bigger than anything expected. They are into the vein 8 feet and have not got through it yet. Of course, there are streaks which will go \$1,000 to the ton, but the whole vein will average better than \$8 per ton, which is quite good enough for the Smuggler or any ordinary people. They will have a mill of their own soon.

A gentleman whose name we cannot learn, from Chilliwack, is here with the intention of starting a drug store. It will fill a long felt want, as we are getting quite a few ladies here now, and who of course need cosmetics, etc.

Correspondence Midway Advance.

Vernon News.—S. Somerville is up from Fairview, and is engaged in moving his furniture down to that camp, where he is at present located in the employ of Thomas Elliott. He leaves again for the south on Friday. Mr. Somerville is very emphatic in his opinion that Fairview will soon occupy a foremost position among the mining camps of the province, and believes that within a few months very rapid development work will take place in some of the best known claims. The Tin Horn stamp mill is now all but completed, and will be at work crushing ore next week. Business is brisk in the camp, and everything points to a very busy and successful winter.

SEA WATER'S MAXIMUM WARMTH.

A series of observations made at Toterhead show that the summer warmth penetrates the sea very gradually. The sea water attains its maximum warmth only at the end of August. From that time it becomes warmer than the air. The moral is that bathing is more dangerous on the warm days of early summer than on chilly days in the late autumn. The sea is as warm at the end of October as it is in the middle of June, and the period between these dates may be taken as the normal bathing season.

This Tells Where Health May Be Found. And that is more important than making money. If your blood is impure, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine for you. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, rheumatism, catarrh and all other diseases originating in or promoted by impure blood and the low state of the system.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

Sandycombe Lodge, at Twickenham, where Turner, the painter, lived, according to Mr. Ruskin, from 1808 to 1827, and where he painted many of his views of the Thames, has been offered for sale. The house is said to have been constructed after Turner's own designs.

We know whereof we affirm when we state that Ayer's Pills, taken promptly, at the first symptoms of colds and fevers, arrest further progress of these disorders and speedily restore the stomach, liver and bowels to their normal and regular action.

Bill—How do you like the fit of my jacket? Hattie—Fit! Why, it's more like a convulsion.—Tit-Bits.

VICTORIA MARKETS.

Retail Quotations for Farmers' Produce Carefully Corrected.	
Ogilvie's Hungarian per bbl.	\$6.75
Lake of the Woods per bbl.	\$6.75
Leitch's, per bbl.	\$6.50
O. K. per bbl.	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Snow Flakes, per bbl.	\$9.75
Prender, per bbl.	\$6.25
XXX, Enderby, per bbl.	\$6.00
XXX, Victoria, per bbl.	\$6.00
Wheat, per ton	\$35 to \$40
Barley, per ton	\$28 to \$30
Middlings, per ton	\$22 to \$25
Brass, per ton	\$20 to \$25
Ground feed, per ton	\$20 to \$25
Corn, whole	\$20 to \$25
Corn, cracked	\$27 to \$30
Onion, per 10 pounds	40c to 50c
Roller oats (B. & K.) 7lb. sacks	30c
New potatoes per lb.	1c
Cabbages, per head	10c to 12c
Caulliflowers, per head	10c to 12c
Corn, per doz.	15c
Hay, baled, per ton	\$10
Straw, per bale	50c to 75c
Onions, per lb.	3c to 5c
Bananas	25c to 35c
Lemons (California)	25c to 35c
Apples, per lb.	3c to 5c
Apples, per box of 40 lbs.	\$1.00
Pears (Island)	3c
Oranges, Cal. seedlings	40c to 50c
Tomatoes	10c to 15c
Plums	5c
Peaches	10c to 12c
Pineapples	25c to 45c
Watermelons	40c to 50c
Mushrooms	25c to 35c
Flash—small	3c to 10c
Eggs, Island, fresh, per doz.	30c
Fishes—Manitoba	25c
Butter, creamery, per lb.	25c
Butter, Delta creamery, per lb.	30c
Butter, fresh	25c
Cheese, Canadian	15c to 20c
Cheese, California	30c
Hams, American, per lb.	16c to 18c
Hams, Canadian, per lb.	15c
Bacon, American, per lb.	15c to 18c
Bacon, rolled, per lb.	12c to 16c
Bacon, long clear, per lb.	12c
Bacon, Canadian, per lb.	14c to 16c
Shoulders	14c
Sides	12c to 15c
Meats—beef, per pound	5c to 8c
Veal	8c to 15c
Mutton, per pound	10c to 14c
Mutton, whole	5c to 9c
Pork, sides, fresh, per lb.	8c
Chickens, per pair	\$1.00 to \$1.50

CAUSE OF PAIN FROM CORNS.

The pain caused by a corn is due to the inflammation of the flesh around the hardened skin or corn. A little "Quick-cure" spread on the corn and covered with this paper reduces the inflammation and stops the pain. Try it. It also relieves bunions, etc.

"I can't stand Hobbs; he is the most offensive Australian I know." "How does he show it?" "He laughs at English jokes."—Chicago Record.

Officer Duggan (rushing into police station)—There's another murder mystery, captain.

Captain—What now?

Duggan—A reporter has just told me that the trunkless body of a man, with his head, arms, and legs gone, has just been found in Lincoln Park.—Up to Date.

REWARDS.



IN the above picture the policeman is looking for a burglar who is concealed among the trees. Can you find him? If you can, mark the face with a pencil, cut out and send to us together with your name and address to Mr. Woods' Liver and Blood Pills.

To the First Person marking correctly we will give One Silver Lady's or Gent's, high-grade.

2nd to 3rd, each a Solid Gold Watch.

4th to 10th, each a Solid Gold Ring, with Diamond Setting.

11th to 15th, each a Silver Tea Set Quadruple Plate.

16th to 25th, each a Solid Gold Ring handsome setting.

26th to 40th, a heavy Silver Plated Butter Dish.

41st to 50th, each a Nickel Watch, good timekeeper.

51st to 60th, each 1 Doz. Silver-Plated Tea Spoons.

70th to 80th, each a handsome Silver Stick Pin.

81st to 90th, each an Autoharp, 8 bars.

91st to 100, each a Cake Dish, Quadruple Plate.

Should there be more than 100 correct replies received we will give to

1st Person Sending 500 Shares of British Columbia Gold Mining Stock (paid in full)

2nd to Last a Solid Gold Watch.

10 next each a Solid Gold Ring, with Diamond Setting.

CONDITIONS.—Mark the face of the burglar, cut out and send to us with your name and address to Mr. Woods' Liver and Blood Pills.

DR. WOOD'S LIVER AND BLOOD PILLS. By their action on the Liver, Kidneys and Digestive Organs, enrich the blood, and remove all impurities from the system. They are guaranteed to cure Dyspepsia, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, La Grippe, Etc. We are giving these valuable pills solely to advertise and increase the sale of these celebrated pills.

This competition closes 1st December 1897. 14,000 more will be allowed for letters from a distance to reach us, and all letters will be guided by date on postmark, thus giving those living at a distance an equal chance with those nearer.

Write your name and address plainly and send at once to

Wood's Medicine Co., 674 King St. West Toronto, Ont.

WOULD YOU LIKE

A Bicycle or a Gold Watch?

12 STEARNS BICYCLES AND 27 GOLD WATCHES ARE Given Away Every Month

SUNLIGHT SOAP WRAPPERS

Ask your Grocer for particulars or drop a postcard to

Ever Bros., Limited, Toronto

G. H. KING, Victoria, Agent for Sunlight Soap

Beware of Substitutes

Reasons of the success of the original powder and their great popularity, there are sold under cover of the high reputation

OF BENSON'S Porous Plaster.

Plasters which some unscrupulous druggists offer as being "the same as" or "just as good as" Benson's. Do not be deceived. These worthless substitutes are totally unlike the genuine and will disappoint all who are looking for the only strictly medicinal article and some claim to relieve Muscular, Neuralgia, Lung and Chest Pains and Aches, Sprains, Joint and Kidney Pains, Rheumatism, etc.

Look for the Three Men Trademark across the middle of the genuine Benson's. Price 25c.

First-class Athletes and Racers use

Tutti-Frutti

GUM. Gives staying power, banishing fatigue and thirst.

See that the trade mark is Adams' Tutti-Frutti in an oval box.

Send your address twice marked, name "Tutti-Frutti" to Adams & Sons Co., 11 & 13, Jarvis St., Toronto, Ont., and you will receive two beautiful paper dolls with miniature heads and bodies free.

All others are imitations.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that we have deposited with the Minister of Public Works, Ottawa, and the Registrar General of Titles, Victoria, B. C., plans and descriptions of site of works proposed to be constructed by the Victoria Chemical Company, Limited, of Victoria, aforesaid, in Victoria harbor immediately fronting the said Company's works; and further, that we have, on behalf of the said Company, applied to the Governor in Council for approval thereof.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 29th day of October, 1897.

MARTIN & LANGLEY, 45 Government street, Victoria, B.C. Solicitors for the Applicants. oct27-1m

MORTGAGE SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until the 30th day of November next for the purchase of that parcel of land described as Lot Eight of Sub. Lot Two of the Fernwood Estate, according to a certain subdivision of Sub. Lots Two and Three, Fernwood Estate, and part of One, Fernwood Estate, being part of sections 75, 76 and 78 in the City of Victoria, according to a plan filed in the Land Registry Office at Victoria as No. 271. Mortgage registered in charge book vol. 32, folio 257, as No. 15,168 B.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

MARTIN & LANGLEY, 45 Government street, Victoria, B.C. Solicitors for the Mortgagee. Dated October 29th, 1897. oct29-1m

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the provisions of Section 69 of the "Municipal Clauses Act, 1894," that the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria has by resolution passed at a meeting of the said Council held on the 24th day of October, instant, declared that four certain wooden buildings, cabins or structures, with the outbuildings thereto belonging, erected, situated and being upon the lot or piece of land known as Lot 446, Block G, Victoria City, known as Nos. 21, 23, 25 and 27 Fernwood street, Victoria aforesaid, all being within the Municipal limits of the City of Victoria are and the same and each and every of them and every part thereof respectively are and is a nuisance and dangerous to public health, and it is ordered that the same shall be pulled down and removed by the owners, agents, lessees or occupants thereof; and in case of default by the said owners, agents, lessees or occupants thereof within five days after publication of this notice in a daily newspaper published in such Municipality to comply with this order it is hereby ordered that such pulling down and removal of the said buildings and structures shall be done by the sanitary officer of the said Corporation of the City of Victoria at the cost of the owner or owners of such buildings and structures and that the payment of such cost and all expenses incidental thereto shall be enforced against the owner or owners thereof by the said Sanitary Officer in an action at law in any court of competent jurisdiction.

WILLIAM J. DOWLER, City Clerk's Office, Victoria, October, 27th, 1897.

SEE THAT THE FAC-SIMILE SIGNATURE OF CHAS. H. FITCHER IS ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE OF CASTORIA

Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and Loss of Sleep.

Fac-Simile Signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER NEW YORK.

At 6 months old 35 Doses—35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else as the plan or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of CHAS. H. FITCHER is on every wrapper.

Clean! Truthful! Wideawake!

THE

TIMES.

Daily and Twice-a-Week.

THE...

Twice-a-Week Times

Mailed to any address in Canada, United States or Newfoundland at \$1.50 per annum; other countries \$2.50 per annum.

Do You Read It?

ADDRESS:

Times P. & P. Co., W. TEMPLEMAN, Mgr.

Times Building, Broad Street, VICTORIA, B. C.

Royal makes the food pure,
wholesome and delicious.



STONECUTTERS QUIT WORK

The Man Who Are Cutting Granite for
the Government Buildings
Go Out.

They Complain Because the Contractor
Allows Men to Work by
the Piece.

Ever since the first stone was cut for the new parliament buildings over the bay, a grievance has existed from time to time among the stonecutters employed there. A number of workmen who hailed from the American side were given employment there, and from this fact the grievance originated. The Britishers were ever complaining against the alien workmen. The grievance, however, was never anything more than a grievance with the stonecutters, who have finished their work, and for the most part, left the city, but with the granite cutters who are now at work the grievance has caused a strike.

It is about three months since Mr. Bradbury engaged the thirty-five men who until this last week have been engaged cutting the steps and terrace for the new buildings, and all went well until Thursday, when Mr. Bradbury discharged several men. Then the grievance which had existed right along presented itself. Three of the men who were discharged were local workmen and the other resident stonecutters complained, taking the ground that the local men should be kept on as long as the work lasted. Then there was another complaint. Some of the men were working piece-work and not earning \$4.50 per day, the regular rate of wages paid to the others, and one of the rules of the stonecutters' union is that no man shall work "piece-work." All are to work for a day's wages and all are to receive the same wages. There were three men cutting by the piece.

Of this Mr. Bradbury says the three men were not earning the wages paid the other men, yet rather than discharge them, he had arranged to pay them what they earned; in fact, they were receiving five cents per foot more than he received for the work. Two of them had been discharged, one had finished yesterday and the other about a week ago. The third was working on the last stone, and had things went along as they were doing he would have finished in about two days. The men complained of the "piece-work" some time ago, but hoping a settlement would be made, no other action was taken.

This was the condition of affairs when the whistle blew for the men to start work this morning. Eight o'clock though, came and went and no one started work. Mr. Bradbury sat in the office and waited, and then a deputation waited upon him and explained why the hammer men were silent. They wanted the "piece-work" stopped at once. Mr. Bradbury said that the man complained of was going to continue until he finished the stone on which he was working whether they liked it or not. They did not like it, and to show their dislike immediately went on strike.

Talking of the grievance regarding the employment of aliens, Mr. Bradbury said: "What else was an employer of labor to do? There were but eight resident stonecutters and all save two of these were sand-stone cutters."

In commencing the work he had now in hand he had first employed all the local men who wanted work, and it was two weeks after the work commenced before the first alien was employed.

A meeting was held this afternoon in Sir William Wallace hall to consider the situation and a committee was appointed to wait upon the provincial government to lay the matter before them.

GREAT TRAVELERS.

William H. Dall of the Smithsonian Institution says in Science that "During the early days of the whale fishery several well attested instances occurred of whales struck in one ocean, as the Atlantic, being afterwards killed in the North-Pacific, and vice versa." This would indicate that some whales are great travelers, for to get from the Atlantic to the North Pacific they would have to go many thousands of miles, passing either around Cape Horn or around the northern end of North America and through Behring Strait.

Robby-Paw, what is a statesman? Mr. Ferry: A statesman is a misguided person who tries to usurp the rights of the newspapers to run the country. (Cincinnati Enquirer.)

If you are nervous or dyspeptic try Carter's Little Liver Pills. Dyspepsia makes you nervous, and nervousness makes you dyspeptic; either one renders you miserable, and these little pills cure both.

Weller Bros. are agents for the following goods, carpets, art reproductions, Florentine silks, etc., samples sent on application.

Our goods are new and of the very latest designs. The Sterling, 88 York street.

HORRORS OF YUKON TRAVEL

Terrible Experiences of a Party of
Miners Caught in a North-
ern Storm.

A Graphic Description of Life in the
Frozen Wilds by Mr. E.
H. Hamilton.

(From the S. F. Examiner.)

St. Michaels, Oct. 25.—Ten worn and dragged men stumbled into St. Michaels yesterday morning, having walked 110 miles in the storm with little food and almost no covering, taking a last desperate chance to reach the warmth and fall stomachs of a more favored clime.

They had come down on the barge-steamers Margaret, found the mouth of the Yukon frozen, and had been forced to get off across the tundra, creeping across the ice, and then, when the ice cracked, another night in Eskimo winter houses or facing the stars and the storm. And now, with the weather softened into a rain and the thermometer well above the freezing point, it looks as if the mouth of the river would open again, and the boat they left could get through. Such are the uncertainties of the Land of I Don't Know.

Here is their story as told by John P. Miller, of Seattle, formerly district attorney of King county, Wash., and nephew of that General John P. Miller who was United States senator from California, and once president of the Alaska Commercial Company: "When the Margaret left the Bella at Fort Hamilton, Capt. Dixon had decided to go on to Fort Yukon, about 200 miles, and there wait in the hope of catching people coming down from Dawson. He told us to linger six days for him in order to help out if necessary. So we put in two days at Minook and four near Tanana, taking on wood to help the Bella along in a hurry; but no Bella came. Perhaps Dixon tried to get through to Dawson, but the water was falling steadily, and it doesn't seem possible he could have made it.

"We came on down the river, and though the weather was cold there was no ice running. But when we reached Captain 'Bill' Moore's place, about twenty or twenty-five miles above the mouth, we found the river frozen over. Captain Saunders took his boat into the ice for a distance, but had to turn back suddenly, and we left him at Moore's, 110 miles from here. He was going to try to make winter quarters at Andreafski, so we determined to come on to St. Michaels across country.

"There were ten white men and seven Indians in the party—and oh! what a trip. It doesn't seem as if men were meant for such things. I remember an old fellow up at Dawson who had had some hard experiences on the trail, and who used to say 'When in after years I take my grandchildren on my knee and tell them of my experiences on the Yukon if they don't get right down on the floor and cry 'I'll lambaste him out of them.' Well, I used to think that man was drawing it pretty hard, but now I can sympathize with him.

"The ten white men in our party were Charles Harrison, William Braund, William du Bell, William Moran, of Moran Bros., the Seattle shipbuilders; Frank E. Sims, F. C. Brondley; Frank A. Grosbeck, C. C. Bruce, Thomas H. Stevenson and myself. Five of us, Harrison, Braund, du Bell, Sims and I, came from Dawson on the Margaret to help her get provisions up the river from Fort Yukon. When we couldn't get back over the Devil's Teeth bar we decided to come out. Moran and Bruce got on at Minook, where Bruce had stopped when the Bella came down. He is a prominent yachtsman of San Francisco and a man of means. Stevenson is a San Francisco florist, with a shop opposite the Baldwin Hotel. He was going up with the Governor's Stone-man party, but cut his foot rather badly and decided to turn back. Brondley and Grosbeck got on at Nookakot or Korkorine, as it is called. They had given it up there.

"We started with a few blankets and enough provisions as we thought, to carry us through. Though after slough we crossed on the ice. On some of them we had to get down flat on our stomachs and push the blankets ahead of us, as the ice cracked menacingly, and to fall through meant death.

"Bruce gave out the first day, so we divided his load amongst us and helped him along the best we could. The first night out we slept in an abandoned kashika, or Eskimo winter house—a dreadful place. The mice ran all over us, so that there was not much sleep.

"The second night was spent in one of the inhabited winter houses. The horror of that place cannot be told. I did not believe I ever dreamed—there was such a place for human beings to sleep in. There were seventeen of us and ten Indians, all crowded into the underground dwelling without a breath of fresh air, the filthy Indians coughing all the time as they do and spitting everywhere—ugh! I now know what the Black Hole of Calcutta meant to those Straits Settlements prisoners there. We couldn't stand any more of that, so the next night we took to the open sky. It was storming and bitter cold. Harrison and I were the only ones who slept. The others could not stand the cold. You see, five of us had four blankets between us, so we were not provided against such weather.

"Then we stumbled on. We were not at all sure of our way, which uncertainty added to our troubles, though as a matter of fact we couldn't have come straighter if we had surveyed our route beforehand. That night we reached the cabin of Hekokok, the Eskimo machinist on the Margaret. He was one of our party, a jolly sort of fellow, and he made us more comfortable than we had been at any time before.

"The next day William Moran gave out. He would stumble and fall on the trail, and before we could reach him he'd be fast asleep. Though a man of

fine pluck, he was so beaten out and sick that it was with the greatest difficulty we could get him along. The wind howled and the snow and rain wet us to the skin. It was in this condition that we crawled under the lee of a lake bank, made fire and prepared for the night. Moran was thrown into the middle of the group to keep him warm while we tried to sleep. The next morning we gave him a cup of tea, but he was so ill his stomach could not retain it.

"Then some of us went up on a hill—and there was St. Michaels in full view. I tell you, that was as welcome a sight as I ever saw. We had nothing to eat for twenty-four hours but a flapjack and a little bacon, and when a mile or two out we found the dead body of an Indian woman beside the trail it sent a shudder through us all. But here we are with an experience I never want to go through again."

"What do you think of the starvation alarm at Dawson?" was asked of Mr. Miller, that being a matter discussed on the river rather more than gold.

"I don't think for a moment there will be starvation, and in this I am supported by Capt. Hansen and other level-headed men who are in a position to know. There will be plenty of provisions at Fort Yukon and Fort Hamilton for all who have to leave Dawson, and I feel certain those who are not provided for will reach either of these places. They will find plenty of empty cabins—five or six hundred of them—and they can freight the supplies from Fort Yukon there over the ice. There are thousands of dogs in Dawson—nearly everybody has dogs. So, though there will be privation and suffering, there will be no actual starvation.

This starvation cry in the papers of the United States comes because there are so few people who look at such things calmly and think out the situation. There was no danger whatever when the alarm was first started—before it was known that the steamers could not get through. And as I have said, I feel sure all those who have no supplies can get to them, and there will be enough to keep them all alive. "The danger for all this crazy rush lies with the Dawson men who went out in the spring," growled Charles Harrison, who is himself one of the fortunate ones, having made a stake in the Klondike. Though, of course, he has not been able to bring his gold out. "Those fellows had made what seemed to them a great deal of money, and they talked recklessly, making people think that all they had to do was to reach Dawson and pick up a fortune.

"The fact is that, so far as known, there are not over fourteen miles of paying locations in the Klondike district. Every foot of that was taken long ago and is held at fabulous figures. Beyond that is nothing but grasswork and wild stampede. Stampede after stampede was started and creeks staked where absolutely nothing had been found to justify the run. All was visionary.

Now, what is a man going to do who goes in there and hasn't a claim or plenty of provisions to carry him through? It has been said there would be plenty of work. The truth is, that when you come to reckon on thousands of men going into the country, there is no work. Even when the provisions are there, it takes money to get them; and there are no provisions even when you have the money.

"When you see a man come into a store, lay his sack, containing \$4,000 to \$6,000, on the counter, asking for an outfit, and then see the agent shake his head, what is a man going to do without money?"

"Money'll buy anything outside, but it will not buy grub up there," interjected William Braund, laughing cynically. "Why, we met men going up on the Alice and Healy and asked them what they were going to do," continued Harrison. "They insisted they were going to wait at Fort Yukon and get to Dawson over the ice. They were to make the trip on dog sleds. Now, a man can make that journey with a dog team by carrying just enough grub to feed himself and his dogs. Then, when he gets to Dawson, what is he going to do for provisions? They said they had money, and that money would buy anything. Why, they'll laugh at their money in Dawson."

"The North American Company hasn't sold anything out of their store since August 4th, and I myself stood in line for five hours at the Alaska Commercial Company's store waiting to see \$11 worth of provisions to keep me a few days until I could go down on the Margaret and, by working, earn a chance to buy an outfit. If they'd been with us on this six-day trip from Bill Moore's place they'd have got over all their notions of easy fortune. I've had three years of the Yukon, and this experience tops all the others."

Special Colors for Cotton.

Prepared Only by the Manufacturers of Diamond Dyes

The special Diamond Dye Colors for dyeing Cotton and Mixed Goods far exceed all others. Those who make cotton carpets, mats and rugs are all fond of their praises of Diamond Dye Cotton Colors.

The following Diamond Dye Cotton Colors are the only reliable and guaranteed now before the public:

Fast Pink, Fast Purple, Fast Garnet, Fast Orange, Fast Navy Blue, Fast Olive Green, Fast Black, Fast Yellow, Fast Brown, Fast Turkey Red, Fast Cardinal, Fast Crimson, Fast Scarlet, Fast Blue, Fast Scarlet and Fast Green.

For Cotton or Mixed Goods use only the above-mentioned dyes and you will have the best and grandest results. Refuse all substitutes that a dealer may offer you.

Kickapoo Indian Oil, the little doctor for rheumatism in all its various forms, sprains, bruises, aches and pains. Internal and external use.

Ladies, when making your preparations for the fall don't forget to call and inspect our new stock. The Sterling, 88 York street.

Weller Bros. have received another fine assortment of table lamps; see the window.



Fifty Years Ago.

This is the stamp that the letter bore which carried the story far and wide. Of certain cure for the loathsome sore that bubbled up from the tainted tide of the blood below. And 'twas Ayer's name. And his sarsaparilla, that all now know, that was just beginning its fight of fame with its rivals of the day.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is the original sarsaparilla. It has behind it a record for cures unequalled by any blood purifying compound. It is the only sarsaparilla honored by a medal at the World's Fair of 1893. Others imitate the remedy; they can't imitate the record.

50 Years of Cures.

"DROP THE BLUFF"

The British Press Tenders This Advice
to France and Her Bombar-
tic Jingoism.

Surprise Is Expressed at the Cool Pro-
posals Emanating from Seal-
ing Conference.

London, Oct. 30.—The French government is making trouble with its jingoism. To placate them it has been necessary to issue a semi-official note on West African affairs, stating that the British and native treaties would bear looking into to satisfy France of their validity. That at least is how the situation is accepted here. Nobody believes that France would be so mad as to force a quarrel on England. If the French colonial party hoped by attaching Mr. Chamberlain's "pushfulness" in foreign affairs and contrasting it with Lord Salisbury's "graceful concessions" to create a division in English sentiment, they never made a greater mistake.

The semi-official note provoked a decisive and almost unanimous reply from the British press, in effect saying: "We have conceded enough in Siam, Madagascar and Tunis for peace and quietness sake and are getting precious little in return. We will concede no more. Talk over matters in a friendly spirit by all means, but drop the bluff; it won't pay."

And France is dropping it, for yesterday the Niger Boundary Commission met in Paris and the French press, sobered by the unanimous and determined attitude of the English press, echo Lord Dufferin's historic phrase: "It would be an everlasting disgrace if France and England should go to war for some African rivulet."

As the Spectator safely says to-day, so long as England commands the sea France is bound over to keep the peace in the Indo-China colonies, Madagascar and her African empire.

The announcement that the Washington seal conference has agreed that pelagic sealing should cease was fully expected here. What surprised Englishmen is the absence of any expressed intention to compensate Canada as the chief sufferer under such cessation.

The telegram talk of a united American-British-Japanese appeal to President's sense of courtesy and "conscience," but Canada keeps so close to the elbow of the colonial and foreign offices nowadays that no proposal stands a chance of acceptance unless it deals with the Canadian claims on an equitable and business basis.

PERSONAL.

Capt. Roberts came over from the Sound this morning. W. H. Denison, U. S. consul at Nanaimo, is in the city.

J. C. Macleure, of Vancouver, is a guest at the New England.

George McL. Brown, of the C. P. R., is a guest at the Oriental.

N. D. Macleure returned this morning from a visit to Seattle.

G. Gilgert, S. Ross and G. Kelly, of Vancouver, are at the Queen's.

Mrs. F. J. Bailey is over from Port Townsend visiting relatives.

Henry Fry came down from Duncan today and is a guest at the Oriental.

Mrs. Lent was a passenger from the Sound on the Kingston this morning.

E. J. Palmer and wife and Capt. Gibson, of Chemulpan, are at the New England.

E. A. Wadhams, of Blaine, and Sherwood Gillespie, of Seattle, are registered at the Deland.

T. A. Allen, J. M. Carlyle and Miss G. Samsell, of Delta, are guests at the Oriental.

Mr. Charles Tupper will leave for the Mainland to-morrow on the steamer Charming.

Mrs. G. McLure was a passenger from Ketchikan on this morning's train, and will leave to-morrow for California to spend the winter.

ASK YOUR STORE FOR
Windsor Salt
For Table and Dairy, Purist and Best

Every purchase of 25 cents' worth of goods entitles the purchaser to one ticket.

Box Cigars (50) Given Away Every Day.

MORRIS'S THE LEADING TOBACCONIST
GOVERNMENT STREET.

NOT AN OFFICE OR BUSINESS HOUSE IN TOWN

BUT WHAT COULD USE

A few more SHANNON FILES at \$1.50 each.
A few Quires of COWAN'S BLOTTING at from 50c. per quire.
A dozen Indexed Box Files at \$4 per dozen.
A Quart of Sanford's Premium Fluid at 60c.
A Quart of Sanford's Combined Writing and Copying Fluid at 75c.
A Flat of Library Paste at 50c.
A 1,000 or more Envelopes at from 75c. per 1,000.
And a Box of Esterbrook's N. S. Blackstone, Relief, Chancellor, Judges' Quill, Falcon, or Pacific Railroad Pens, at 65c. per box.

Jamieson

(Books and Stationery.)
Telephone 63.
61 Government Street.

WEILER BROS.
51 to 55 FORT ST.,
VICTORIA, B.C.

Fire Guards,
Brass Fire Sets,
Wrought Iron Fire Sets,
Andirons, &c., Also a new
line of
Hanging Lamps and
Banquet Lamps.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOLF BALLS AND BOXING GLOVES. A new stock just received by Henry Short & Sons, Gunmakers, 72 Douglas St.

EIGHTY-FIVE CENTS BUREAU DOLLAR tin of Mellor's Carriage Paint, ready mixed. Requires no varnishing. Paints your buggy while its cheap. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

GOLF. Just received, a large supply of Silver-tone Golf Balls and Fergan Clubs at J. Barnsley & Co., 119 Government street.

PURE WHITE LEAD 85 per 100 lbs. No. 1 Elephant at \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Dry colors in oil, varnishes and brushes at lowest prices. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

SECOND HAND GUNS bought and sold. Ammunition always on hand at Sherris Hardware, 57 Johnson street. self

MELLOR'S MIXED PAINTS. Absolutely pure and full imperial guarantee. \$1.50 per gallon. Mellor's Floor Paints same price. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street.

\$5.00—No. 1 double screened household coal, per ton of 2,000 pounds, delivered to any part of the city. Hall, Gougel & Co., 100 Government street. Telephone call No. 82.

LINSEED OIL 60c. per gallon in 4 gal. tins, guaranteed strictly pure oil. Window glass, sashes and doors selling cheap at Mellor's, 76-78 Fort street.

VICTORIA WOOD AND COAL YARD, cor. Government and Discovery. All kinds of fuel for sale at lowest current rates. Your order solicited. Delivery free. Also steam wood sawing done. Telephone No. 149. A. C. Howe. self

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Separate tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 4 p.m. on Monday, the 7th November, 1897, for the purchase of the fee simple of Subdivision Lot 5, in Block W, according to the map of that part of the Work Estate surveyed by W. D. Patterson, and being part of Section IV on the official map of Victoria district, together with the house or message thereon erected, otherwise known as No. 85 Henry street, Rock Bay. And for the purchase of Lot 19 of a certain subdivision of acre lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of section 22, Esquimalt District, as per registered plan No. 236. The said property is situated on the east side of Herwood street, Victoria West. The above properties will be sold under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which may be inspected at the office of the undersigned. Terms of sale—Two and a half (2½) per cent. of the price tendered to accompany the tender; seven and a half (7½) per cent. to be paid on or before the 15th November, 1897, and the balance to be paid by thirty-five (35) equal monthly instalments with interest at six (6) per cent. per annum on deferred payments. The highest or any tender not accepted, accepted. For further particulars, terms and conditions apply to BERN. WILKINSON, 50 West St., P. O. Drawer 98, Victoria, B. C., October 28, 1897. oct28-97

COOL & WOOD. BAKER & COLSTON (LATE G. BAKER & CO.) WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. self

Double Screened Household Coal, \$5.50 ton. No. 2 Elephant, 5.00 ton. First Quality Dry Cordwood, 3.50 cord. Full weight and measure guaranteed. All orders executed day received. Telephone in name, Gougel & Co., No. 82.

"You consider the garbage question an important one, do you not?" "My dear sir, it's the burning question of the age."—Chicago Post.

COAL—Leave orders with M. N. N. HOLLAND & CO., (opposite the Driard) Broad street.